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SWISS PROTEST ISSUED AGAINST U-BOAT WARFARE

Federal Council Points Out That German Blockade Scheme Presents Serious Danger—Infringement of Neutral Rights

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—The Federal Council's note to Germany replying to the latter's communication on intensified submarine warfare says, "This warfare constitutes a grave infringement of the rights of peaceful trade which appertains to Switzerland as a neutral." The note points out that the blockade of nearly all ports capable of being used by Switzerland presents a serious danger. Even if the use of the port of Cet is made possible, transport by sea is restricted to an extent which very seriously prejudices Swiss national life.

The note then speaks of measures adopted during the war by both belligerents contrary to the rights of nations and international agreement by which Swiss economic liberty of action has been restricted. In such circumstances, the blockade is very onerous and oppressive in its consequences.

The Federal Council, therefore, protests strongly and makes other reservations as regards the new German blockade. In particular, should effective application of the blockade appear to be incomplete, the Federal Council makes beforehand all reservations as to its rights if it should happen that the means adopted by Germany and her allies result in the destruction of Swiss citizens or property.

The Federal Council's note to the United States, dated Feb. 9, says the Federal Council has again to draw President Wilson's attention to the very special geographical position of Switzerland, which is entirely surrounded by belligerent states and which would certainly become immediately a theater of war. Therefore, in whatever measure the blockade may infringe international law the Federal Council cannot decide to follow President Wilson in the steps which the particular de facto situation has dictated to him as regards the German Government.

China Protests

May Be Constrained to Sever Diplomatic Relations

PEKIN, China (Monday)—The note handed to the German Minister by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to Germany's declaration of the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare has been made public. The text of the note follows:

The new measures of submarine warfare inaugurated by Germany are imperilling the lives and property of Chinese citizens even more than the

(Continued on page four, column five)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

An important feature in the fighting on the western front is the increasing ease with which the British are making their gains and adding to their freedom of movement. London today reports "another highly successful local operation" from the neighborhood of Beaumont Hamel, northwest of Thiepval. A strong system of German trenches was attacked and captured on a front of over three-quarters of a mile. Successful raids were also made on the German positions in the neighborhood of Pys, southwest of La Bassée, northeast of Neuve Chapelle and south of Fauquissart.

The only other news of importance comes from the Tigris, where the British continue to make steady gains. London reports that a new line has been occupied on a frontage of over 600 yards in the neighborhood of Kut-el-Amara, and "the enemy pushed back for a depth varying from 800 to 1200 yards."

Some vigorous but inconclusive fighting is reported by Rouen from the Italian front, in the neighborhood of Gorizia.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The War Office communication issued yesterday says:

An army group of Crown Prince Ruprecht: West of Lille, and on both sides of La Bassée Canal, as well as on the northern part of the Somme sector, there have been lively artillery duels.

North of the Acre, the English attacked with strong forces northeast of Beaumont, on the south bank east of Grandcourt and north of Courcellette with minor detachments. On the road from Puisieux to Baucourt, they entered our trenches on breadth of one company. At all other places they were repulsed, partly in hand-to-hand fighting.

Army group of German Crows:

(Continued on page four, column one)

INDIA AND PLAN FOR ABOLITION OF INDENTURE LABOR

Lord Chelmsford Says It Is Time to Release for Field Service Units Now on Garrison Duty

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DELHI, India (Monday)—Lord Chelmsford, presiding over the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council's winter session last week, said the Government stood by Lord Hardinge's pledges regarding the abolition of indentured labor, but investigation was necessary to guard against replacing a bad system by a still worse. The Government intended that a conference, consisting of representatives of Indian and colonial interests, should meet in London about May to formulate a scheme acceptable to both parties. The colonies were showing the utmost readiness to cooperate and remove objectionable features of the present system.

Dealing with war measures, Lord Chelmsford said it was time to release for service in the field the British units employed on garrison duty. It was imperative to organize an Indian defense force. He announced that a bill would be introduced into the Council whereby all European British subjects, between 18 and 41 would be liable for general military service in India. Those between 41 and 50 would be compulsorily enrolled for local military service and youths between 16 and 18 would be enrolled for military training. The Government also proposed to enroll Indians in their own units for general military service in India during the war. With the period of six months which had been fixed for enrollment, the military authorities would deal with as many men as possible.

WERE CREWS OF GERMAN SHIPS IN BOSTON SEIZED?

In Absence of Official Reports Status of Officers and Men of Seven Self-Interned Vessels Has Not Been Clearly Defined

Owing to the absence of full official reports, the receipt and subsequent withdrawal of orders, and the divided jurisdiction of the various branches of the United States Government in Boston, there has arisen considerable confusion as to the exact status of the officers and crews of the seven self-interned German and Austrian ships in Boston Harbor on the successive days following the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany. In retrospect, however, it is possible to indicate with a fair degree of accuracy the events which have transpired in the events which have transpired in the harbor.

Boston official representatives of the three departments of the United States Government which have jurisdiction over the vessels and crews, declare that at no time could their actions be construed as a seizure of the men or their unlawful detention. Certain it is that at the present time the officers and crew are enjoying the same status and privileges that they enjoyed before the diplomatic break, with the exception of the members of the crew of the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

The seven vessels were interned by their owners on the outbreak of the war in 1914. The owners have rented wharfage for their ships, and the crews have been accorded the usual privileges which are extended to sailors arriving in the harbor. On account of the unusual demand for labor a large majority of the men have sought and obtained employment on shore, with the result that of the original 2000 officers and men only about 500 still remain on board the ships.

Some of the former members of the crews have taken out their naturalization papers, and since the severance of diplomatic relations there has been a very marked increase in the number of these men who have sought to become citizens of the United States. Because of the opening by Boston of the city night schools to the men on board the vessels during their first winter in the harbor and subsequently many of them have been able to learn English and thereby receive aid in securing remunerative employment.

The first reported precautionary steps that were taken in Boston in connection with the complications that led to the diplomatic break were ordered on the night of Thursday, Feb. 1, when the number of guards on the docks where the ships were stationed were increased.

On the following day, 25 United States customs guards and inspectors, under the command of Moses B. Mann, deputy surveyor of the port of Boston, made a systematic inspection of the seven vessels in pursuance of the message from Sir Ernest Shackleton, giving a detailed account of the adventures of the men rescued by him.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Monday)—The Daily Chronicle publishes a message from Sir Ernest Shackleton, giving a detailed account of the adventures of the men rescued by him.

NO WARNING TO VESSEL SUNK BY UNDERSEA BOAT

Thirty American Cattlemen Reported to Have Been on Torpedoed British Liner—List of Ships Sunk During Weekend

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The following British vessels have been sunk during the weekend: Japanese Prince, 4876 tons, torpedoed without warning, and the Beachtree, 1277 tons. Half a dozen small British vessels of from 150 to 400 tons are also reported sunk.

The Norwegian vessels Ellavore, 2732 tons, and Havgard, 1279 tons, have been sunk; also the Greek vessel Vasilissa Olga, 1400 tons, and the Dutch lugger Marianna. All the Mantola passengers were saved but seven of the crew are missing.

Thirty American cattlemen are reported to have been on the British liner Japanese Prince, but have been landed.

Mantola Sinking Reported

Consul Frost Sends Story of Shelling of Liner

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The British steamer Mantola, with an American on board, was sunk without warning, according to a cable to the State Department from Wesley Frost, United States consul at Queenstown. All members of the crew of 165 and 19 passengers had been saved, except seven Lascars.

The message from Consul Frost read:

"The British-India liner Mantola, 8300 tons, London to Calcutta, with a general cargo, crew of 165 and 19 passengers, was torpedoed without warning 55 miles southwest of Fastnet at 1:40 p. m., Feb. 8, in a moderately rough sea.

"One American on board ship, Surgeon Earl Rice, 628 Salmon Street, Portland, Ore. All crew and passengers saved except seven Lascars lost, due to mismanagement. The submarine commenced shelling the Mantola when within 4000 yards. Had approached to 300 yards with Admiralty vessel hove in sight, causing submarine to submerge instantly. Survivors landed this morning. Mantola carried 4.7 gun, with two gunners on board."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
YMUIDEN, Holland (Monday)—The German destroyer V-69, which ran in here after a recent naval engagement, has left, assisted by a tug and escorted by a Dutch warship and torpedo boats.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The British steamer Netherlee, 4277 tons, has been sunk.

BRITISH GAINS IN TIGRIS REGION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—An official report issued last night regarding the fighting in the Tigris region says: In Mesopotamia during Friday night and Saturday four Turkish attacks on the right were repulsed and the British hold on their opponents' trenches on the left was rapidly extended by bombing attacks.

Later, after a heavy bombardment a successful assault was undertaken against trenches west of the Horioe factory which General Townsend held throughout the siege of Kut, whereby British forces secured the factory and 500 yards of enemy trenches.

As a result of these operations a new line has been occupied on a frontage of over 6000 yards, and the Turks pushed back for a depth varying from 800 to 1200 yards. All the evidence shows that the Turks suffered heavily.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Monday)—The Shackleton relief ship Aurora arrived here on Feb. 9, with survivors of the Cape Evans party, who were cordially welcomed and entertained.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
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WILSON ORDERS FEDERAL INQUIRY INTO HIGH COSTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has directed that the high cost of living be made the subject of a comprehensive inquiry by the Federal Trade Commission, with the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture. Announcement was made Saturday that the investigation will be made as to the production, manufacture, ownership, storage and distribution of food products and by-products arising out of processes of manufacture and preparation. Another primary purpose of the investigation is the gathering of evidence bearing on alleged violations of the Antitrust Act and the existence of manipulations, controls, trusts, combinations and conspiracies or restraints of trade which may affect the cost of food stuffs.

President Wilson, under authority conferred by the act creating the Federal Trade Commission, in a letter to the chairman, under date of Feb. 7, ordered that the inquiry be made. In this letter he calls attention to the fact that the production of cereals and meats has not kept pace with the growth of the population of the country.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—According to some of those who traveled with Mr. Gerard from Berlin to Switzerland the Germans are staking everything on a ruthless prosecution of the war, particularly on the submarine campaign, on which, coupled with the expected lessening of the internal food shortage as a result of the supplies from Rumania, the Germans pin great hopes.

Mr. Gerard declined to make any statement pending his report to President Wilson. The work of the Berlin Embassy has been distributed in various ways. Dr. van Vredenburg, formerly Dutch Minister to Bucharest, taking over the interned prisoners department, while the Dutch Minister will take charge of the British interests, which had been placed in Mr. Gerard's charge. Spain will look after the presentation in Mexico of Ambassador Fletcher's credentials.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGON, D. C.—Evidence is

accumulating to indicate that the proposal of Germany looking to a conference for the possible modification of the submarine blockade, details of which are supposed to have been laid before the State Department on Saturday after the proposition had been published, was the direct result of appeals sent to Germany from this country.

Persistent reports are in circulation connecting this and that person with the propaganda, but in the absence of positive proof the names cannot be given. It is possible, however, that facts may develop soon that will disclose the details of the entire propaganda, whose machinery began to move the moment the President uttered his final word before the joint session.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator La Follette Introduces Resolution to Make It Unlawful to Carry Guns on Merchant Vessels

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGON, D. C.—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin brought the armed ship issue up in the Senate today when he introduced a joint resolution to make it unlawful for a United States vessel to leave a port in this country for a foreign port while carrying armament of any kind, whether for defensive or offensive purposes. The resolution was laid on the table for future discussion.

Since the German Imperial Government made its declaration of Jan. 31, announcing new "barred zones" within which it purposed to sink all vessels, there has been much talk about arming United States vessels for defensive purposes against German submarines which they are likely to encounter in crossing the Atlantic to European ports. The Government of the United States has refrained from giving shipowners recommendations regarding armament and the latter have been experiencing difficulty in rounding up guns of the right character with which to equip their vessels, it is reported. The La Follette resolution reads as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful at a time when the United States is not at war for any merchant vessel of the United States to be armed and to depart from a port of the United States or any of its territories or possessions for a port of any other country, its colonies or possessions."

"If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unfortunately prove unfounded; if American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by their naval commanders in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law, and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the Congress, to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas."

"These passages widely construed some way out might be found second not containing any war threat notwithstanding language used general opinion is President could do nothing else than sever relations to make good former note now up to Germany provide an opening first thing necessary avoid everything which makes maintenance friendly relations impossible—refrain from destruction American ships but make clear terms German note misunderstood that no unrestricted submarine warfare contemplated but only blockade confined within narrowest limits compatible with necessary military aims when within those limits greatest care taken not to interfere with innocent American commerce and every precaution taken to limit destruction of neutral ships carrying contraband and destruction of enemy vessels to ships and cargo but safeguarding wherever possible lives passengers and crews as was recent practice."

"They propose joint commission for

negotiation of code governing blockade and submarine . . . offer inducing delay and made as special to . . . ancient friendship two countries then consider possibilities provided in . . . resolution for calling conference powers which possibilities closed by hasty action some explanation about sailing of only four especially marked American ships would remove extremely bitter impression created by this wholly incomprehensible . . . proved hurting national pride as nothing else."

"My informants assure most em-

phatically country is not for war will

be for war only when forced into it

only certain very small circles clam-

ouring for hostilities but huge major-

ity praying for peace with honour feel

it my solemn duty to inform you about

these sentiments and opinion enter-

tained by men of highest standing

noblest character responsible permit

loftiest ideals and thorough good will."

"Should you deem advisable to ex-

ert influence of our great paper, do

so, to find way out of situation not

yet unavoidable pregnant with gravest

(Continued on page four, column two)

GERMANS BUILD HOPES ON THE SUBMARINE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican News Bureau has just received notice from Mexico City that Ignacio Bonillas has been appointed Mexican Ambassador to the United States. The new Ambassador was a member of the commission recently dissolved which sought to solve the border problem. He is a civil engineer, an alumnus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, completing the four-year course in three years. His wife is a native of the United States and they have two daughters. It is expected that the new Ambassador will come immediately to Washington and assume his duties coincidently with the presentation in Mexico of Ambassador Fletcher's credentials.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGON, D. C.—Evidence is

LLOYD GEORGE MESSAGE TO UNITED STATES

Lincoln Day Message Sent to
American People — Great
Emancipator's Fight Being
Waged by Allies, Says Premier

A Lincoln day message by David Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, given to Charles H. Grasty, special correspondent for the Boston Herald in London, has been cabled to that paper. The message reads as follows:

"I am very glad to respond to your request for a message for publication on Lincoln Day. I am glad, because to my mind Abraham Lincoln has always been one of the very first of the world's statesmen; because I believe that the battle which we have been fighting is at bottom the same battle which your countrymen fought under Lincoln's leadership more than 50 years ago, and most of all, perhaps, because I desire to show how much I welcome the proof which the last few days have afforded that the American people are coming to realize this, too.

"Lincoln's life was devoted to the cause of human freedom. From the day when he first recognized what slavery meant he bent all his energies to its eradication from American soil. Yet, after years of patient effort, he was driven to realize that it was not a mere question of abolishing slavery in the southern states, but that bound up with it was a larger issue: That unless the Union abolished slavery, slavery would break up the Union.

"Faced by this alternative, he did not shrink, after every other method had failed, from vindicating both Union and freedom by the terrible instrument of war. Nor after the die for war had been cast did he hesitate to call upon his countrymen to make sacrifice upon sacrifice, to submit to limitation upon limitation of their personal freedom, until, in his own words, there was a new birth of freedom in your land.

"Is there not a strange similarity between this battle which we are fighting here in Europe and that which Lincoln fought? Has there not grown up in this continent a new form of slavery, a militarist slavery, which has not only been crushing out the freedom of the people under its control, but in recent years has also been moving toward crushing out freedom and fraternity in all Europe as well?

"Is it not true that it is to the militarist system of Government which centers in Berlin that every open-minded man who is familiar with past history would point as being the ultimate source of all the international unrest, and of the failure of all movements toward cooperation and harmony among nations during the last 20 years?

"We were reluctant, and many of us refused to believe that any sane rulers would deliberately drench Europe in its own blood, so we did not face the facts until it was almost too late. It was not until August, 1914, that it became clear to us, as it became clear to Lincoln in 1861, that the issue was not to be settled by pacific means, and that either the machine which controlled the destinies of Germany would destroy the liberty of Europe or the people of Europe must defeat its purpose and its prestige by the supreme sacrifice of war.

"It was the ultimatum to Serbia and the ruthless attack upon Belgium and France which followed because the nations of Europe would not tolerate the obliteration of the independence of a free people without conference and by the sword, which revealed to us all the implacable nature of the struggle which lay before us. In our Civil War many of our ancestors were blind. Lord Russell hinted at an early peace. Even Gladstone declared, 'We have no faith in the propagation of free institutions at the point of the sword.' It was left for John Bright, that man of all others who most loved peace and hated war, to testify that when our statesmen 'were hostile or coldly neutral, the British people clung to freedom with an unaltering trust.' But I think that America now sees that it is humanity, unity and freedom which are again being fought for in this war.

"The American people under Lincoln fought not a war of conquest but a war of liberation. We today are fighting not a war of conquest, but of ourselves, but of all the world, from that body of barbarous doctrine and inhuman practice, which has estranged nations, has held back the unity and progress of the world, and he stood revealed in all its deadly iniquity in the course of this war.

"In such wars for liberty, there can be no compromise. They are either won or lost. In your case it was freedom and unity or slavery and separation; in our case that the world, from that body of barbarous doctrine and inhuman practice, which has estranged nations, has held back the unity and progress of the world, and he stood revealed in all its deadly iniquity in the course of this war.

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"In holding this conviction we have been inspired and strengthened beyond measure by the example of your great President. Once the conflict had been joined he did not shrink from bloodshed. I have often been struck at the growth of both tenderness and stern determination in the

face of Lincoln, as shown in his photograph, as the war went on.

"Despite his abhorrence of all the war entailed, he persisted in it because he knew that he was sparing life by losing it, that if he agreed to compromise the blood that had been shed on a hundred fields would have been shed in vain, that the task of creating a united nation of free men would only have to be undertaken at even greater cost at some later day. It would, indeed, have been impossible to state our faith more clearly than Lincoln stated it himself at the end of 1864.

"On careful consideration," he said, "of all the evidence, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of severance of the Union, precisely what we will not and cannot give. His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft repeated. He does not deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves; . . . between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory."

"That was the judgment of the greatest statesman of the Nineteenth Century during the last great war for human liberty. It is the judgment of this Nation and of its fellow-nations overseas today.

"Our arms," said Lincoln, "are ministers of good, not evil." So we do believe. And through all the carnage of the Civil War, Lincoln held steadfastly to the belief that it was the freedom of the people to govern themselves, which was the fundamental issue at stake. So do we today. For when the people of Central Europe accept the peace which is offered them by the Allies, not only will the Allied peoples be free, as they have never been free before, but the German people, too, will find in losing their dream of an empire over others they have found self-government for themselves. (Signed) LLOYD GEORGE."

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COLUMBIA IS ENTERTAINING ITS GRADUATES

Program Arranged to Occupy
Full Day and Thousands of
University Alumni Are Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Of the 19,000

Columbia University alumni about

2500 were present this morning when

the program of annual alumni day

began. At 10 o'clock the university

was thrown open to its guests and the

alumni visited their former professors,

and classrooms, many of them attending

classes. At noon there is a meeting

of Phi Beta Kappa, followed by vari-

ous fraternity luncheons.

At 2:30 President Nicholas Murray

Butler delivers an address of welcome at

a meeting whose chairman will be

Dean Harlan F. Stone of the Law

School. Several years ago some of

the alumni proposed that part of each

alumni day program be devoted to

addresses by Columbia professors who

are regarded as authorities along va-

rious lines. The three men who will

address the meeting today are Prof.

Hans Zinsser, bacteriologist, Prof. H.

K. McBain, whose subject will be

"Progress in the Government of

Cities," and Prof. John Erskine, who

will describe "Progress in the Life of

the College Undergraduate."

In the afternoon there will be two

events new to alumni day. At 4:30

the freshmen and sophomores will

compete in a "cane spire," after which

the class of 1913 will present a cup

to that member of the football squad

who has had the best record in his

studies during the first term of the

year. Presentation of this cup will

be an annual event. Late in the

afternoon the varsity swimming team

will give an exhibition in the pool.

Tonight there will be the annual

alumni dinner and a meeting of the

Alumni Federation. The program

will come to a close with the bas-

ketball game between Columbia and

Dartmouth.

GREAT BRITAIN IS GRATEFUL FOR AID

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The gratitude of Great Britain for the efficient and kindly work undertaken by the United States in caring for British interests in Germany has been conveyed to the State Department in a dispatch from Ambassador Page in London, quoting Foreign Minister Balfour.

Mr. Balfour said that Great Britain was no less grateful for America's kindness of spirit in undertaking the enormous work of caring for her interests in a hostile country than she was appreciative of the efficiency with which that task was carried out.

HAVERHILL MEN ADMIT RIOTING

LAWRENCE, Mass.—As the result of the recent Haverhill riot, intended to break up a Leyden religious gathering, two more persons were arraigned in Essex County Superior Court on Saturday. They were John W. Cox and William F. Herlihy, and they pleaded guilty to disturbing public meeting and also taking part in an unlawful assemblage.

FREIGHT EMBARGO MODIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The superintendent of car service of the Grand Trunk Railway has notified the traffic department of the Toronto Board of Trade that their embargo against the movement of eastbound freight by the way of St. Clair River and Detroit frontiers has been modified, and that hereafter a movement of 25 cars per day of feed corn will be permitted.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS AND THE WAR OFFICE

Brig.-Gen. B. E. W. Childs
Throws Light on Relations
Between Opponents of Army
Service and the Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Brig.-Gen. B. E. W. Childs, director of personal service at the British War Office, in the interview with representatives of The Christian Science Monitor and certain American newspapers which follows, sheds much needed light on the relations between the War Office and the conscientious objector. General Childs took as his text an article on the conscientious objector in the American newspapers by Mr. Nevins, who was present at the interview and which was based in part on an incorrect report in Hansard, the official report of the House of Commons. It has always been admitted that in this matter the War Office were up against a very difficult problem, but it has never been clear that they had any clear views or were making any systematic efforts to solve it. The newspapers were either full, on the one hand, of sentiments of deep irritation at the spectacle, as they thought, of slackers escaping the harsh burden so cheerfully and bravely borne by the army in the field, or, on the other hand, of instances of scandalously harsh treatment of individual objectors. Official pronouncements appeared to indicate a continual fluctuation of the War Office attitude. General Childs' remarks went to show that the War Office had, from the outset, approached the problem from a considerate and humane standpoint and that the hardships of individual conscientious objectors were the almost inevitable result of the workings of so vast a machine as the new British army, before the matter could come under the direct attention of the supreme directors of that machine.

General Childs then proceeded to describe the system under which conscientious objectors who were serving terms of imprisonment (in civil prisons) for disobedience to orders had been admitted that in the event of their release they had been returned to England to undergo it. These men were returned to England in the ordinary course of events. Directly they got there the scheme which had been matured was applied to them, with the result, as I shall show you, that these men were very shortly free men.

General Childs then proceeded to

the conscientious objectors taken to France were publicly condemned to execution by shooting for disobeying orders in the face of the enemy. An impression has prevailed in this country that these men were sent to France solely in order that the authorities might be able to inflict the extreme penalty for disobedience. Now, General Childs remarked emphatically, that is wholly untrue for the simple reason that under Section 9 (1) of the Army Act, a soldier who disobeys orders can be shot in time of peace in his own country. Now as to the execution—"publicly condemned" to execution—the court sits as I told you and they have absolute power to pass this sentence. If they find a man guilty, however, the sentence is not worth the paper it is written on until it has been confirmed by the general officer commanding-in-chief the forces in the field.

Publicity only arises when the sentence of the court is read out to the man with the confirmation or commutation as it may be of the superior authority. I make this point rather strongly because I feel that this misapprehension has caused quite unnecessary an impression in America which is not quite accurate. I argue that these men were publicly condemned to ten years' penal servitude and not to be executed. Further no sentence of penal servitude can be undergone in the field. Any soldier sentenced to penal servitude must be sent to England to undergo it. These men were returned to England in the ordinary course of events.

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AGREEMENT ON WATER POWER BILLS EXPECTED

Conference Committee Has Pros-
pects for Early Meeting —
General Dam Measure to Aid
Nitrate Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although the conference committee in charge of the so-called General Dam Bill, for developing water powers in navigable streams in the United States, has been "deadlocked" since the last session of Congress, Senator Shields of Tennessee, committee chairman, states that there are prospects for an early meeting of the committee at which he believes it will be possible to come to an agreement over the three points at issue.

Western senators have been receiving large numbers of telegrams demanding explanation of the delay in acting on this bill as well as on the Myers bill for water power development in the public domains. There is a general feeling in the Senate that the latter cannot be passed this session, in that the measure in present form is wholly unsatisfactory to several factors.

Senator Jones of Washington, who stated Senator Shields to explain the present status of the General Dam Bill, stated that the erection of nitrate plants in the West, plants that would be of vast benefit to the Federal Government in time of national emergency, depends directly on the enactment of laws making available the power possibilities of the navigable streams.

Senator Shields stated that the conference committee has not held a meeting this session, although the Senate conferees have asked the House conferees to meet with them. He explained that two bills, essentially alike, are at issue, but that recent negotiations give rise to a hope that the differences may be harmonized soon and a report made to the Senate.

The Shields bill, passed by the Senate, provides that permits for dams be granted by the Secretary of War. The Ferris bill, the House measure, strikes out the Senate provision and would have all applications for permits made directly to Congress, in accordance with the present law.

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The other point at issue is the "re-capture" clause. The Shields bill would grant 50-year leases, at the expiration of which the Federal Government would be authorized to take over the property developed by the lessee; if, however, the lessee fails to renew the lease to the original permittee, or make a grant to a new permittee. In each case the original permittee would be entitled to a fair valuation of his property, though the value of the franchise would not be estimated in the award.

These three points have held up this important legislation for many months. Several meetings were held by the Conference Committee last session but failed to result in agreement on a report. The session was adjourned with the understanding that further conference would be held in November with a view to making a report when Congress opened in November.

In November, however, the Newlands Joint Transportation Committee launched its hearings, making it difficult for several of the conferees to get together on the general dam legislation. When the transportation hearings ended, the Senate conferees endeavored to obtain a meeting with the House conferees, but the latter held that it would be useless, in that they saw no prospect of smoothing out the disagreements.

Senator Shields asked the House conferees for a meeting late in January but was unable to bring it about. He stated that the Senate conferees, while at all times willing to meet, have been at no time willing to yield the three points.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESERVED LANDS URGED BY LANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On the plea that the time has arrived for making preparations for national defense, Senator Lane has addressed a letter to Senator Myers, chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, urging that action be taken to release for development lands containing oil, phosphate and potash.

The Secretary of the Interior lays stress on the fact that gasoline is invaluable to the Army and Navy, and that the largest deposit of phosphate in this country, out of use because it has been withdrawn, is necessary to the manufacture of explosives. He proposes that the department at least brief the general court-martial. Mr. Nevins' article was based on perfectly correct information. Certain units of the noncombatant corps were sent to France. Their duties at the time were probably road making or quarrying; anyway, they were miles away from the front. We had not really become alive to the fact that anyone in the corps objected even to noncombatant work. Afterward we knew that there were 34 of them and that these men were forcibly taken to France. Had it been brought to the notice of the War Office that certain members of the non

WEST VIRGINIA SENATE PASSES STRICT DRY BILL

Features of the Measure, Which Has Been Advanced to a Second Reading in House—Prohibition That Prohibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Since the biennial session of the West Virginia Legislature convened here Jan. 10 resolutions adopted by various organizations in the State, and petitions from churches, individuals, fraternities, etc., have been presented in great number, asking that action be taken to strengthen the prohibitory laws. The Legislature responded, and a bill was drafted, a joint committee on prohibition and temperance working together with the Prohibition Commissioner and leading advocates of prohibition in making a measure that is believed to contain about all the requirements necessary in making prohibition prohibitory.

The Senate has already passed the bill, which is known as Senate Bill No. 116, and which, under the number of 195, has been advanced to second reading in the House. This bill makes the following provisions by amendment to the present laws:

All houses, bathhouses, buildings, club rooms and places of every description, including drug stores, where intoxicating liquors are manufactured, stored, sold or served, given away, or furnished in any way contrary to law (including houses in which clubs, orders, or associations, shall barter, give away, distribute or dispense, intoxicating liquors to their members by any means or device whatever, as provided in section 6 of this act), shall be held, taken and deemed common and public nuisances.

All boats, cars, automobiles, wagons, or vehicles of any kind, where intoxicating liquors are had, kept or possessed for the purpose of transporting, or carrying, in any way contrary to law, shall be held, taken and deemed common and public nuisances. Boats, cars (including railroad and traction passenger cars operating in this State), automobiles, wagons, or vehicles of any kind, shall be held, taken and deemed as places within the meaning of this act, and may be proceeded against by suit in equity under the provisions of section 17. And any person who shall maintain, or shall aid or abet, or knowingly be associated with others in maintaining such common and public nuisance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than six months for each offense, and judgment shall be given that such house, building, or any room therein, or other place, be abated or closed up as a place for the sale or keeping of such liquors contrary to law, or the court may determine.

It is hereby made the duty of the Mayor of a municipality, or the person acting as such, and the police of a municipality, to enforce the prohibitory laws of the State within the municipality, independently of any ordinance or want of ordinance of the municipality. If any Mayor of a municipality, or the person acting as such, the municipal police, county or district officer, shall fail, refuse or neglect to discharge any duty imposed upon him by law, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, keeping and storing for sale of intoxicating liquors, he shall be removed from office in the manner provided in this section. Such removal shall be made by the Circuit Court of the county wherein such officer resides.

The charges against any such officer shall be reduced to writing, and entered of record by the court, and a summons shall thereupon be issued by the clerk of such court, containing a copy of the charges, and requiring the officer named therein to appear and answer the same on a day to be named therein. And the court itself shall, without a jury, hear the charges, and upon satisfactory proof thereof, remove any such officer from the discharge of the duties of his office, and place the records, papers and property of his office in the possession of some other officer or person for safe-keeping until the vacancy is filled.

Any vacancy created under this section shall be filled in the manner required by law as to the county and district officers, and in the manner prescribed by the charter or ordinance of the municipality. Any citizen of the county, district, or municipality, as the case may be, or the commissioners of prohibition, may prefer and prosecute to final judgment charges for removal against any of the officers, including municipal police, mentioned in this section. The word "officer" as used herein, shall include and embrace municipal police.

Either party shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State from judgment of the Circuit Court.

It shall be unlawful for any person to bring or carry into the State, during any period of 30 consecutive days, or carry from one place to another within the State, in any manner, whether in his personal baggage or otherwise, more than one quart of intoxicating liquors for personal use. And upon conviction of the same person for the second offense under this act, he shall be guilty of a felony, and be confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

It shall be unlawful for any carrier operating in this style to knowingly carry for a passenger, or knowingly permit a passenger to carry into the State, or from one place to another



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA

Norway's Capital Comparatively New City—Citizens Much Interested in Literature—Norwegians a Musical People

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Christiania, the capital of Norway, is situated in the eastern part of the country, at the end of the Christianafjord, which is an arm of the Cattgat and the Skagerack, extending some 80 miles into the Scandinavian continent. The latitude of Christiania is about 60 degrees, and it is a curious fact that in this latitude are situated also the capitals of Sweden, Finland and Russia, as well as the second great Norwegian city, Bergen.

The name of Christiania dates back only 222 years. The city which preceded it was Oslo, the site of which is now included in the area of Christiania. Oslo was the ancient capital of Norway and existed some 600 years before its name was changed to Christiania, in 1624, after Oslo had been destroyed by a fire. King Christian IV resolved in spite of the protests of the citizens that the site of the capital should be moved a couple of thousand yards westward to be nearer the fortress of Akershus, and at the same time decided that the town, when rebuilt should be named after himself. The name of Oslo, however, survived. On the ruins of the ancient city there grew up a suburb under the old name of Oslo which later on was incorporated with Christiania. Many Norwegians interested in the ancient history of their country and wishing to link past memories with modern development, are in favor of once more adopting Oslo as the name of their capital city, and it seems not entirely improbable that this will be done at some future date.

The surroundings of Christiania are very beautiful. The city lies in a broad valley at the head of the Christianafjord in the midst of pine-clad ridges and small mountains linked up with green slopes and undulating fields. From some of these ridges and mountains most delightful views of the scenery a thousand or fifteen hundred feet below can be obtained, and far away in the interior of the country can be seen the high mountains melting into the blue horizon.

The town itself cannot be said to be very handsome. The older part of it, laid out by King Christian himself, and which now constitutes the business quarter, consists of broad straight streets, crossing each other at right angles and does not look very interesting to the visitor. The greater part of the modern town has, for the most part, grown up in its own way, having apparently had little regard as to its future extension. Indeed they never dreamt of the rapid development which was to take place. When a hundred years ago, the King decided to reside in Christiania and it became the seat of the Norwegian Government and Parliament, the town came next to Bergen as regards its population which numbered only some few thousands. The fact, however, that it was made the governmental center of the country and was also the local center of the richest and most fertile districts, had a stimulating influence on its growth. This was still more accentuated when, later on, Christiania became the hub of a network of railways. Commerce, shipping and industry began to flourish and in course of time Christiania left Bergen, its rival, far behind in all these matters, and its population now amounts to some 250,000 persons, or a tenth part of the total population of the kingdom. In later times the citizens have made up for the negligence of their fathers as regards street regulations and facilities for traffic and shipping, and Christiania is now quite a modern city in these respects and will shortly have an underground railway.

Being a comparatively new city and its ancient predecessor having been almost totally destroyed, Christiania is not very rich in buildings of historic interest. The only relic left

from the medieval ages is the Akershus Palace and fortress built on a promontory facing the harbor. This palace which is truly magnificent, is regarded with veneration by the people as being the spot where important historic events have taken place, and some of Norway's greatest poets have paid tribute to it.

The finest street in Christiania is the Karl Johans Gate, named after King Karl Johan, the first Bernadotte to ascend the Norwegian throne. In this street are the most fashionable cafés and hotels and some of the principal public buildings, such as the Parliament Building, the University, an especially fine example of architecture in the classic Greek style, the National Theater, whilst on a hill at the end of the street is the Royal Palace, surrounded by a park.

One of the most striking features of Christiania's streets is the preponderance of young people. This has always been the case since the time when Christiania was still a small town, and the students at the university were drawn from all parts of the country. The number of university students has increased with the growth of the capital, and of the country, and in addition to the university a number of high schools have been established, including technical and commercial colleges and other special schools, which attract young people from all over the country. The schools are chiefly co-educational.

Norwegians are very interested in sport. In the winter time skiing is the favorite pastime and the district around Christiania is ideal for this. On Sundays crowds throng the hills and slopes on their skis, women competing with men in tackling the difficulties of the steep hillsides in the downward flight. In summer time sailing is the great attraction and on the beautiful fjord hundreds of sailing and motor boats are often to be seen, especially at week-ends. Water sports are quite as popular as skiing, and whilst the more well-to-do have their fine racing yachts or launches, others are satisfied with small open boats with sails, motors, or oars. Whole families often spend their Sundays on the water, taking their meals and picnicking on the small islands, or in the calm idyllic creeks surrounded by slopes clad with pine trees and wild flowers. During the school-holidays from July to the middle of August the better classes visit the watering-places in the outlying districts of the fjord, or take to the mountains where of late years, many comfortable hotels have sprung up. Long walking excursions in the mountain regions and through the remote valleys in the interior of the country are also popular in summer time. Outdoor life is, on the whole, a characteristic feature of the population of Christiania.

The people are very much interested in literature, especially the educated classes, and this taste is spreading to the less educated. The great golden age of Norwegian literature created by the famous authors, Henrik Ibsen, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, Jonas Lie, Alexander Kielland, gave its radiant reflex to the ensuing generation in form of a highly developed literary taste. Amongst the successors to the great authors, now becoming classic, are several very gifted younger writers. Knut Hamsun, for instance, is regarded by many as even surpassing the old masters. The weeks before Christmas are the great season for literary publications. A flood of literature is let loose from the publishers; the shop windows of booksellers are filled with freshly printed volumes and the newspaper columns abound with advertisements of new books. The traditional Christmas presents consist, for a great part, of books, even shipowners sending books to the crews of their ships in far distant ports all over the world.

In Christiania, theater-going is also very popular. There are several theaters, of which the principal is the new National Theater, built opposite the University in the Karl Johans Gate. The National drama, represented chiefly by Ibsen and Bjornson, together with authors of the younger literary school, occupies, of course, a large part of the theater-going. The National theater-going is also very popular. There are several theaters, of which the principal is the new National Theater, built opposite the University in the Karl Johans Gate. The National drama, represented chiefly by Ibsen and Bjornson, together with authors of the younger literary school, occupies, of course, a large part of the theater-going.

Being a comparatively new city and its ancient predecessor having been almost totally destroyed, Christiania is not very rich in buildings of historic interest. The only relic left

RAFA VICTORY CALLED ONE OF FINEST IN EGYPT

Swift 30-Mile Night March
Brings British Troops Within
Striking Distance of Turks—
Success After All-Day Battle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, ENGLAND—In a very interesting article on the Rafa victory in Egypt, which he describes as unquestionably one of the finest achievements in Egypt during the war, Mr. S. T. Massey describes how, by a swift 30-mile cross-country night march, the mounted troops got within striking distance while the Turks still slept. The boldness of their attack on the elaborate system of defenses enabled them, at the end of an all-day battle, absolutely to overwhelm the Turks and Germans, whose hopes were fortified by the knowledge that they had large reinforcements within three miles of Rafa, and who fought with desperation to stave off defeat until succor arrived. But as darkness was closing in, by a supreme effort, Mr. Massey said, our force occupied the trenches, and, as the enemy was completely surrounded, surrender was inevitable. Two relief columns, amounting to about 3000 infantry, were driven back to their bases.

The fight, though taking place under the new conditions of warfare, more nearly resembled the battles of a generation ago than anything hitherto seen in this war. Many phases of the action could be witnessed from one spot. There were cases of mounted men galloping into action within a comparatively short rifle range.

The artillery had targets which could be seen over the gun sights. The fighting was watched by many Bedouins, some of whom actually tended their herds between our firing line and the enemy trenches, either ignorant of their peril or submitting their fate to Allah. There was freshness of scene for our troops, whose eyes have been so long used to the desert glare. They welcomed the rolling green cultivated country round Rafa.

The literary and artistic colonies, as well as the scientific men connected with the university have put their stamp on the intellectual and social life of Christiania, and in no capital, perhaps, has that class more influence on public opinion. Sometimes those connected with commerce and industry think that the intellectuals have a little too much to say and that people are apt to forget that after all it is the money earning classes who contribute largely towards the support of the city and the country. This may be so, nevertheless the literary and artistic colonies give an interesting and pleasing coloring to the life of the Norwegian capital, and it is more noticeable here than in many cities far larger than Christiania. After Norway had gained her national independence at the beginning of the past century a great renaissance was manifested in all the national life of the country. In this development, which would have been remarkable, even for a greater country, Christiania became and still remains the center of things. The Norwegian capital is a true exponent of the best qualities of the people, and the intellectual life of this small metropolis is far more interesting than the external appearance of the city.

STUDY OF JAPAN'S RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, CAL.—In order that increased emphasis may be given to the work of instruction and research in problems of international and inter-racial relations in the University of California, the Academic Council of the university has voted to appoint a committee to formulate a plan for the organization and expansion of instruction and research having the definite purpose of assisting in the promotion of amicable world relations.

The problems that will receive attention first will be those that have to do with the Pacific area and a group of the faculty has been organized for the purpose of studying, under this head, the relations between the United States and Japan. Attention will be given to the securing of first hand information as to the state of public opinion in Japan in regard to Japanese-American relations.

This committee will also investigate, in countries bordering on the Pacific, legislation that has to do with international relations.

Other subjects that will be taken up are the economic and industrial situation in Japan as this may affect the problem of Japanese expansion; and the development of the nationalistic idea in Japan.

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MOVE TO CLOSE UP
HAWAII'S SALOONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—When the Hawaiian Legislature meets in February, the first step toward the restriction of liquor-selling in the territory will be taken by Senator-elect Charles F. Chillingworth of Honolulu, who intends to introduce a bill providing for the elimination of all saloons in the islands. Senator Chillingworth has not drawn up the bill, but says he intends to recommend that all saloons be given a year from July, 1917, to arrange their business affairs.

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two forces, estimated at between 3000 and 4000 men, were advancing from both places. The Khan Yunus force was within three miles of Rafa.

At this critical moment, when the General was involved in an attack which was not yet completed, and he had substantial forces advancing on his rear, the necessity for an immediate supreme effort was urgent. Such a call would never be made in vain to the desert column troops, and even before it had reached some sections of the line our troops were finishing the work in the trenches. The New Zealanders dashed into the Turks' strongest position from the rear, two Australian brigades carried the southeastern works by an irresistible rush, and the cavalry made a very gallant and well-timed assault on the southwest, while the yeomanry kept the western side fully employed. The garrison surrendered, having suffered heavily.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Prince: West of the Meuse, as on the preceding day, there was increased firing. In the Ailly Wood, southeast of St. Mihiel and on both sides the Moselle, French attacks were repulsed.

Our flier squadrons have made attacks far behind the hostile front.

Eastern War Theater, Army Group of Prince Leopold: Near Postavay, north of Lake Narocz and southeast of Zloczow, Russian raiding detachments were defeated.

Macedonia front: Northwest of Monastir the French advanced and southwest of Lake Doljan an attack by the English was launched after strong preparatory firing. Both maneuvers were without any success.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—The official statement issued yesterday reads:

Another highly successful local operation was carried out last night. A strong system of hostile trenches lying on the southern front of Serre Hill (north of Beaumont-Hamel) was attacked and captured on a front of over three-quarters of a mile. We captured 215 prisoners, a number considerably exceeding our casualties.

We repulsed this morning by our fire an enemy attempt to approach our lines south of Sainly-Saillies. We entered enemy trenches during the night in the neighborhood of Pys, southwest of La Bassee, northeast of Neuve Chapelle and south of Fauquissart. Many casualties were inflicted on our opponents and their dugouts were destroyed. A number of prisoners were secured.

We effectively bombarded our opponents' positions today at a number of places along our front.

Our airplanes carried out bombing operations with good results on Friday night and Saturday. One German machine was driven down in the air fighting.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Monday)—The French War Office yesterday issued the following communication:

That the Imperial Government has made such advances there is no reason to doubt. What astounds Administration officials is the fact that Berlin could make any such proposition seriously and expect any consideration of it while the submarine war is in force. This is entirely apart from the propagandist work, however, as diplomatically the representation of Germany came through the Swiss Legation. Publication came about through the influence of Count Bernstorff, who was able to get the matter before the people of the United States before it was even broached to the State Department. It was quite natural therefore, that both Secretary Lansing and Counselor Polk were amazed Saturday afternoon when the first intimations of the proposal were taken to them by newspapermen.

Dr. Ritter, the Swiss Minister, called on Counselor Polk late in the afternoon, but as to what passed between them not a word may be said, for the reason that neither official can speak for publication. State Department officials say they do not believe that William Jennings Bryan had anything to do with this enterprise, and furthermore, they have no evidence that he communicated with Count von Bernstorff, while in Washington a week ago. Reports have been published that the former Secretary of State has been most energetic since the break with Germany, along the line of stirring up public sentiment against war.

It has been estimated here that almost one-half the adult population of Buenos Aires favors some one or more of the plans of the Socialists.

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From the point of view of the Government, the mischief done by this diplomatic stroke of Germany arises from the hue and cry that will go up in this country from the "peace at any price" pacifists. It will be reported abroad that the people of the United States are divided and are not standing solidly behind the President as has been reported.

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Western front: After violent artillery preparation a German force of about two companies, wearing white overalls, launched an attack against a sector of our position north of St. Mihiel and penetrated our trenches. In a counterattack by our reserves the Germans were driven out.

Romanian front: There has been an exchange of fire.

Caucasus front: Scouting reconnaissances have been conducted. At some points on the front heavy snow is falling.

On the Black Sea three enemy schooners loaded with corn were sunk by our vessels near the Anatolian coast.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Italian official statement says: East of Gorizia on the night of Feb. 9, after intensive artillery preparation, the enemy troops in considerable force attacked our positions on the western slopes of Santa Caterina, northwest of San Marco and east of Vertoibizza, between the Sober and Gorizia-Dornberg railway. The enemy forces were repulsed nearly everywhere. Some very small portions of our front line trenches, which have not yet been recaptured, are kept under our heavy barrage fire. We captured over 70 prisoners, including one officer.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The official Austro-Hungarian headquarters report of Feb. 10, reads:

Italian front: In the Gorizia district our troops in nocturnal enterprises entered several portions of enemy trenches, inflicted heavy sanguinary losses upon the Italians and captured 15 officers and 650 men, 10 machine guns, two mine throwers and much other war material.

Detachments of infantry regiments Nos. 85 and 87 and territorial infantry from Lower Austria and Bukowina contributed notably to this success.

PROPOSAL BY GERMANY RESULT OF PROPAGANDA

(Continued from page one)

possibilities. I honestly believe country just anxiously awaiting one more good word."

The significance of the message, it is taken, lies in the fact the writer of it frankly says he is "requested to convey it to the German people." He also refers to persons of great prominence who desire this information to get to Germany.

This bureau has absolute knowledge that the man who sent the foregoing message has been in close relations with Count von Bernstorff, especially, as he is a German himself.

Further significance is placed on the message and its quick results in that the action which followed it in the shape of a proposal for a conference, indicates the anxiety of Germany to avoid if possible open hostilities with the United States.

The State Department has not yet received any information concerning the messages that have been passing between the United States and Germany during the past eight days. Ordinarily a strict censorship is maintained over the wireless stations along the coast, but there is no question that there has been some relaxation of vigilance.

The United States Government has been more embarrassed than by any other propagandist incident in two years, because of the one-sided publication Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning of the German Government's effort to "lessen the tension in this country" over the progress of her submarine blockade of England.

Throughout the country the tale has been published that Germany has made representations to some neutral Government, presumably Switzerland, to the effect that she would be willing to give consideration to any plan that might be offered to safeguard citizens of the United States under her recent submarine decree. This story was published throughout the country baldly, and with no statement of any kind from this Government.

The purpose was to show that Germany apparently stands ready to enter into negotiations for the purpose of avoiding hostilities with the United States. Standing alone, the report is calculated to impress the reader with the fact that if this Government fails to meet the "advance, the onus for what may happen in the future will be on the United States.

That the Imperial Government has made such advances there is no reason to doubt. What astounds Administration officials is the fact that Berlin could make any such proposition seriously and expect any consideration of it while the submarine war is in force. This is entirely apart from the propagandist work, however, as diplomatically the representation of Germany came through the Swiss Legation. Publication came about through the influence of Count Bernstorff, who was able to get the matter before the people of the United States before it was even broached to the State Department.

The newspaper Razon frankly attacks the note, likewise expressing belief that Brazil should have initiated the action of the United States.

The newspaper A Noticia is the only afternoon journal which applauds the terms of the note, declaring that the Brazilian Government, without wishing to depart from the principles of exemplary neutrality, does not hesitate to make a frank protest without reserve against the German blockade, set forth its monstrosity and condemn it.

Socialist Peace Move

Buenos Aires Meeting Attempts to Solidify Party

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (Monday)—A definite movement was underway in Argentina today to solidify Socialists throughout the world in a movement to restore peace in Europe, and to reestablish the nations there as republics.

The plan received impetus yesterday at a meeting under the auspices of the Socialist Party, held in the Plaza Congresso. Many attended and adopted resolutions for peace, also denouncing any steps by the Government which would be calculated to bring the war to Argentina.

It has been estimated here that almost one-half the adult population of Buenos Aires favors some one or more of the plans of the Socialists.

Jewish Delegates Against War

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Delegates attending a convention of the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights, which opened here Sunday, voted against the United States becoming involved in the European war.

The purpose of the convention is to urge equal civil and political rights for Jews in belligerent countries at the peace congress after the war.

Peace Protest Conveyed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One hundred persons, representing the Emergency Peace Federation, have left here for Washington to call on President Wilson and "voice their protest for peace."

In a telegram to the President the delegation stated "that no provocation short of actual invasion of American territory be considered sufficient cause for a declaration of war without previous referendum to the citizens of the nation."

Minneapolis Mayor Scored

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A patriotic demonstration was held Sunday under the auspices of the Minneapolis Loyalist League. Resolutions approving of President Wilson's stand in the German crisis and pledging support were unanimously adopted. According to the call, the meeting was a "protest against the unpatriotic remarks of our Mayor, Thomas Van Lear," who called a mass meeting Saturday night to protest against war and the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.

President Going Slowly

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Gen. Ballington Booth asserts that President Wilson said he was going very slowly before he plunged the nation into war and that two forces were working on him.

"From a source I have no reason to doubt," said General Booth, "President Wilson recently remarked: 'Two forces are at work upon me. Both are working for war. The one is pushing me into it, while the other is pulling

me. I shall go very slowly, but if they really want war and there is no other alternative, I shall use every means at my disposal to enforce the dignity of our rights."

Destruction By U-Boats

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Destruction of tonnage by German U-boats showed an upward trend today, according to Lloyds report, forwarded to the State Department by Consul General Skinner at London. He reported 15,762 tons destroyed since the last report.

the United States is not now at war. This bureau is able to say, on the authority of a Government official competent to speak on the subject, that despite all embarrassments and all efforts to precipitate this Nation into war under circumstances that would place the initial responsibility here, the Government is determined in its purpose to maintain a calm and unshakable poise. It is determined to find some means of freeing the shipping in United States ports from the terrorism created by the German announcement, which amounts to a blockade. It is the belief that this means will be found, and it is hoped that it will be brought about without war. At the present moment the means to be adopted to free the United States ports and enable shipping to sail, at least with some measure of protection, has not been discovered. It may be said also, that even when the Government does reach its conclusion it probably will not be made known to the public officially.

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SWISS PROTEST
ISSUED AGAINST
U-BOAT WARFARE

(Continued from page one)

measures previously taken, which have already cost China many lives and constitute a violation of international law. The toleration of their application would introduce into international law arbitrary principles incompatible with legitimate intercourse between neutrals and between neutrals and belligerents.

"China, therefore, protests energetically to Germany against the measures proclaimed on Feb. 1, and sincerely hopes that the rights of neutral states will be respected, and that the said measures will not be carried out. If, contrary to expectation, this protest be ineffective, China will be constrained to its profound regret to sever diplomatic relations. It is unnecessary to add that China's action is dictated by a desire for further peace and the maintenance of international law."

"China, like the President of the United States, is reluctant to believe that the German Government will actually execute measures which imperil the lives and property of the citizens of neutral states and jeopardize legitimate commerce and which, if allowed to be enforced without opposition, to introduce new principles into international law. China, being in accord with the principles set forth in your excellency's note and firmly associating itself with the United States, has taken similar action by protesting energetically to Germany against the new blockade measures. China also proposes to take such other action in the future as will be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the principles of international law."

"We can hardly close our eyes to the fact that we are standing near to the verge of the war which has for two and a half years wasted the great empires of Europe and brought untold woes to mankind. Ominous though the situation may seem, there is always the hope that our country may not be forced into the conflict. It is now, as it has been from the beginning, the wish and endeavor of this Government to remain at peace with all the world if it can do so with honor.

"I cannot discuss here the supreme subject of American thought today, either to review the past or to prophesy for the future. It is not a time to speak—it is a time to think, to think earnestly and deliberately. It is a time for coolness and self-restraint, rather than for surrender to the natural impulses which are aroused by great events affecting the national honor, the national duty and the national welfare of our country.

"I can only say this, that with the same patience, the same forbearance, the same deliberation and care with which he has met the previous difficulties in our foreign affairs, the President will meet the present crisis.

The National can trust him to act justly and honorably and fearlessly, whatever may lie before us. In his hands is safe; the national honor is safe."

The secretary took for his subject "College Spirit." The loyalty of a college man for his alma mater, he said, is a sentiment making for patriotism because it is one of the elements of national life not based on material interest or selfish motive. He deplored the spread of the utilitarian idea in this country and continued:

"It is indeed a commentary on the American people that not a few thinking men have been asking with serious concern: 'Have American eyes grown dim to the achievements of the past? Has the blood of patriotism ceased to throb in American veins?' Have we forgotten that our heritage of liberty was sealed with the lives of devoted men and that it is a sacred trust which we must hold and transmit unimpaired to the generations to come?

"I believe most firmly that every one of these questions can be answered in the negative. I believe that at heart the American people are loyal and patriotic. Put to the test, I do not fear the outcome."

Mr. Lansing was graduated at Amherst in the class of 1886.

Representative Frederick H. Gillett, Amherst '74, presided. Other speakers were Speaker Champ Clark, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Alexander Meiklejohn, president of Amherst, and Burgess Johnson, Dean Olds of Amherst and other members of the faculty were guests.

GERMANS READY,
SAYS BERLIN PAPER

BERLIN, Germany (Monday), by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.—"Although Army headquarters statements of late have announced that there have been no incidents of importance, the Berliner Tagblatt, "the fighting activity has not ceased at any place for even one moment. On the whole 1200-mile front in Belgium, France, Russia, Rumania and Macedonia, troops with rifle in hand are ready at any hour of the night or day to repulse the besieged enemy's attempts to break the iron ring."

"Batteries hidden in woods and covered by ice and snow are ready to open fire at a second's notice. On hundreds of sectors there are artillery duels, surprising fire attacks and violent cannoneades. Every day numberless isolated enterprises under hardship and danger are carried out against the positions of the enemy. Pioneers are digging and constructing in haste, and there is intense and feverish activity in thousands of underground telephone stations."

"At dawn airplane squadrons take to the air for daily reconnoitering and combat with enemy machines. Night and day columns of men on the roads carry to the foremost positions ammunition, food and mails, and bring back wounded soldiers."

"Millions of men without interruption night and day are fighting and working with enthusiasm and unshakable determination. All are animated by a firm confidence in final victory."

CONCERN'S RUBBER POSITION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Kelly-Springfield Tire Company has enough crude rubber to run its plants at capacity until July. This rubber was bought far below present market. Germany's submarine warfare has resulted in a sharp upturn in crude rubber prices.

Filene's

Valentines

TO A FRIEND FAR AWAY—A long, long letter. (Post office, street floor balcony.) A valentine apron. (Third floor.)

TO A CHILD—A cake of sweet chocolate from Holland, or a doll-valentine that rolls its eyes. (Third floor.)

TO A HOME WOMAN—A potted plant. (Street floor flower shop.) A valentine apron. (Third floor.)

TO A YOUNG WOMAN—A box of roses or a bunch of violets (street floor flower shop), or a box of Maple Grove sweets. (Eighth floor.)

TO ALL ONE'S FRIENDS—A St. Valentine's party at Filene Restaurant; Wednesday.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

OFFICERS OF THE LINER NEW YORK DO NOT AGREE

Some Say She Heard California's
S. O. S. Call and Raced Out
of the Submarine Zone

perhaps, even prompt the German Government to rash actions based on error. All this would have been reported in exactly the same—that is incorrect—fashion to the United States by the same British agencies. If they had succeeded these British agents would have saddled Germany with the responsibility and fault in the eyes of every candid, but misled, observer.

"However, during 2½ years, we have been practically cut off from reliable and speedy communication with the United States. During that time we have learned to appreciate British reports at their true value. We, therefore, suspended judgment and awaited the real reports which now, after all, have arrived."

Warning to Neutrals

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—

The Lokal Anzeiger in a leading article warns neutrals not to take Germany's declaration of intensified submarine war too easily. "The capacity of our fighting forces alone will limit the sinking of vessels in the prohibited area," it writes, and it advises neutrals to preserve their vessels for the busy time after the war.

German Interests

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—

SENATOR WEEKS STANDS UP FOR THE PUBLISHERS

Opposes Proposed Amendment to Post Office Bill Doubling Second-Class Postage and Lowering Drop-Letter Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Bryan of Florida has given notice that he will attempt under suspension of the rules to have the Senate adopt an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill to provide one-cent postage for drop letters and at the same time to double second-class postage rates as a means of raising the revenue loss on drop letters. This amendment was dropped from the bill Saturday on a point of order raised by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska. Suspension of the rules can be obtained only by consent of two-thirds of the senators present and voting.

An amendment providing \$100,000 for experimental use of aeroplanes for mail delivery and another to authorize the Postmaster-General to contract for transportation of mail between the United States and Great Britain on fast ships, capable of making at least 30 knots an hour, the compensation for which is to be \$10 per mile, have been agreed to in the Senate. The pneumatic tube proposal will come up later.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, in opposing an increase for second-class postage, said today:

"At almost any other time I would be glad to see a reasonable increase made for carrying second-class mail matter, but I do not believe this is the time to place additional burdens upon an industry which is already suffering its share of the universal rise in the cost of materials without adequate means of offsetting this cost. Print paper has advanced during the past year to such a degree that where contracts have not been made which go over for the next year, or where the producers of print paper are not willing to provide on substantially the terms of the past for their regular customers, the increased cost to the publishers is going to be enormous. In many cases it will be enough to wipe out the profits of what have been very profitable publications; and as to those which have not been profitable, in many cases, in my judgment, it will practically ruin them. At such a time as this, without giving them a hearing, for the Senate to increase a cost which may bring about ruin of more or less publishers seems to me to be unfair and ill-advised. I have discussed this subject with a great many publishers during the last year, and almost all of them agree that they should, under normal conditions, pay a higher rate of postage for their publications. But this is not the right time, and for that reason I have opposed the department's plan."

IMPEACHMENT OF RESERVE BOARD ASKED IN HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

ing taken part in the original conspiracy."

Mr. Lindbergh names as members of the advisory council who are familiar with the general alleged conspiracy, but are not impeached by him, the following persons: J. P. Morgan of New York, Daniel C. Wing of Boston, Levi L. Rue of Philadelphia, W. S. Rose of Cleveland, J. N. Norwood of Richmond, Charles A. Leyerly of Atlanta, J. B. Forgan of Chicago, Frank O. Watts of St. Louis, J. R. Mitchell of Minneapolis, E. F. Swinney of Kansas City, T. J. Record of Dallas and Herbert Fleishhacker of San Francisco.

Mr. Lindbergh also claims that there has been a boycott of State and other banks not in the Federal Reserve system and that the members of the Federal Reserve Board have been cognizant of this boycott as a part of the alleged conspiracy.

A general maladministration of the Federal Reserve Act is alleged by Mr. Lindbergh, who concludes with the statement: "In order to create industrial slaves of the masses, the aforesaid conspirators did conspire and are now conspiring to have the Federal Reserve Act administered so as to enable the conspirators to coordinate all kinds of big business and to keep themselves in control of big business in order to amalgamate all of the trusts in one great trust in restraint and control of trade and commerce."

The House procedure requires that the judiciary committee report on an offer of impeachment charges. When the report is made, the House must prefer the charges in order for the impeachment to be valid.

DORCHESTER ASH REMOVAL
Protests by people of Dorchester and the transfer of the contract to John J. Looney, caused a removal of some barrels of ashes in the Upham's Corner section of Dorchester yesterday, but hundreds more remained to litter lawns last night. The Department of Public Works is promising that the new contractor will attend to ash removals regularly when his men get caught up with the accumulations of last week.

DISCRIMINATION CHARGED
The standing of the National Dock & Storage Company before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission was questioned today by George H. Fernand Jr., counsel for the Boston & Albany Railroad, in the proceedings before the board to compel a re-arrangement of the storage charges by the carrier company.

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN RATES PROTEST

At the hearing on the southeastern freight rates before Examiner William A. Disque of the Interstate Commerce Commission today, William A. Chandler of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which alleges discrimination by the coastwise steamship companies against New England shipments by way of Boston, claimed that rates from interior points in New England to Boston were lower than from interior points to New York and Philadelphia for equal distances. Notwithstanding this lower rate, the steamship lines charge higher rates from these interior points by way of Boston, than are enjoyed by the interior points which ship south by way of New York and Philadelphia.

Mr. Chandler pointed out that the interior New York points also had the advantage of water shipments on the Erie Canal and the Hudson River, yet the first-class rate from New Hamburg, N. Y., to New York, is five cents higher than from Brookfield, Mass., to Boston, both being equal distances from the steamship line docks. "I have always been told," said Mr. Chandler, "that the Erie Canal was a factor in governing rates on railroad lines from the north into New York."

Mr. Chandler claimed that the southeastern rates from New England should not be higher than from New York points, and that the old group, which obtained before Jan. 1, 1916, should be maintained. He believed that the steamship lines ought to be able to absorb the interior rates without difficulty and that New England manufacturers should have the benefit of rates by way of Boston.

In connection with the testimony of Mr. Chandler, Francis B. Jones of Washington, who is acting as special counsel for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, presented 29 exhibits, including maps, tables and diagram charts, showing comparative rates. It was also shown that the Boston district did not reach farther west than Willimantic, Conn., Springfield, and Bellows Falls.

A. L. Kenfield of the freight department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, testified that his company was interested in the development of the ports of Boston, Providence, New London and New York, and tried to be an impartial carrier, in the belief that there should be an equality of conditions for the shippers in all four ports.

The hearing today was in the Circuit Court room, which was well filled with members of the Chamber of Commerce, freight agents from the railroads and steamship lines, and shippers to the south and southwest. It is expected that the hearing will continue for several days.

WRIGHT GIVES ADVICE ON WAR AEROPLANE WORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Orville Wright, inventor of the aeroplane, announced today that, in case of war with Germany, he would abandon his private affairs and offer his services to the Government to help organize an aerial army. "We have a pitifully small number of military and licensed civilian pilots to meet an emergency," he said, "but that need not trouble us a great deal if we meet the situation promptly. It takes but about two weeks to develop and train a good military aerial observer. It takes two weeks more to make him a competent fighting man."

"As for the type of aerial defense, I would favor the small, high climbing plane, light and unarmed except for a single gun. Every step in the European war's development of air craft has proved that it is the light, quick machine that can get up and down and around rapidly that is the most effective. They can jump in and do their damage and get away while heavier planes are getting started."

"You can't combine weight and efficiency in air craft. The heavily armored plane has been a failure, and I think we will eventually come back to the smaller one. I am not always agreed with this, but it is true, nevertheless. I would be absolutely against manufacture of Zeppelins or dirigibles except for observation purposes. As an offensive weapon in war the Zeppelin has been a flat failure."

MASSACHUSETTS MAY INTERVENE IN THE B. & M. CASE

Permission was granted the State of Massachusetts to intervene in the Boston & Maine receivership proceedings by Judge Morton in the United States District Court today. Petition to this effect was filed with the court by Atty-Gen. Henry C. Attwill last week, and when the matter came before Judge Morton, Asst. Atty-General Henry W. Barnum appeared in behalf of the petitioner while H. B. Jones, represented the Intercontinental Rubber Company, the petitioning creditor for the receiver.

Judge Morton was informed that Atty-General Attwill and George L. Mayberry, counsel for the temporary receiver, were drafting a decree for the approval of the court. As there were no objections to the petition, Judge Morton granted the plea and said that the decree might be filed with him for approval.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts owns \$5,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds of the Boston & Maine on which the interest has been defaulted and \$5,000,000 of the bonds of the Fitchburg Railroad which is under lease to the Boston & Maine. It is expected that at some time in the proceedings there may be a hearing granted to the State on its attitude toward the receiver.

ELEVATED ORDER FOR NEW CARS IS OVER \$2,000,000

President Brush Tells of Plans of Company for New Rolling Stock, the Deliveries of Which Are to Begin in April

The Boston Elevated Railway Company has ordered more than \$2,000,000 worth of new cars to be delivered as soon as they can be manufactured, for use on its surface, elevated and subway lines, according to a statement issued today by President Matthew C. Brush.

"The commission appointed to investigate the financial condition of the company," says the statement, "has made a report recommending that the company be authorized to issue temporary bonds or use the proceeds of the sale of the Cambridge subway temporarily to purchase more cars and equipment. If the Legislature enacts the bill recommended by the commission making it lawful for the company to do so, it will immediately contract for a large number of additional surface cars of the latest type to replace its older equipment, to be paid for as the commission has recommended."

"In order that the public may know what the company is now doing and what it has done in the recent past the following statements of facts is made:

"On Aug. 31, 1916, the company placed orders for 100 center-entrance high-speed multiple unit control stepless semi-convertible cars for use in the East Boston Tunnel, same being contracted for at price of approximately \$8750 each, or total cost of \$875,000, for delivery beginning in May, 1917, at the rate of five cars per week.

"On Aug. 25, 1916, the company placed an order for 42 rapid transit cars similar in design to those now operated on the Elevated lines and Washington Street Tunnel, except that the doors are slightly enlarged, at a price of approximately \$12,000 each or total cost of \$504,000, for delivery beginning in April, 1917, at the rate of two to four cars per week.

"On Jan. 13, 1917, the company placed an order for 35 cars for use in the Dorchester Tunnel substantially identical to those now in use in the Cambridge subway, now at a price of approximately \$18,500 each, or total cost of \$647,500, for delivery beginning in November, 1917, at the rate of six cars per week.

"In other words, during the past six months the company has placed orders for \$2,026,500 worth of equipment to the extent of 177 cars, these cars being all of the latest design, all steel and embodying all the latest developments of the art in all appurtenances and auxiliary equipment.

"The contracts for these cars have in each case been let with the lowest bidder at a cost of about 70 per cent above the cost of two years ago, and deliveries are to be made at the earliest possible date.

"Previous to the placing of the order for the first of these cars on August 25, 1916, the company had during the past six years purchased 135 rapid transit cars and 450 surface cars. "In addition to the above investment, the company has spent in order to widen tracks sufficiently to operate new cars during the same period \$226,734; has spent for bridge strengthening, carhouse changes and loops for these new cars \$354,316; and in order to furnish power for the operation of equipment, the company has spent for generation, substations and distribution lines \$6,860,400, during the same period. Further, the company has invested since the spring of 1912 in the Cambridge Subway, East Cambridge Viaduct, Green Street Station, Forest Hills Station enlargement, Eglington Square Station, Bennett Street carhouse, enlargements at Sullivan Square, Dudley Street, Dover Street and other stations, a total of \$14,619,000, and during the same period has incurred obligations to pay rental on Beacon Hill Tunnel, Boylston Street Subway, East Boston Tunnel extension or a total investment of \$8,572,000, and has incurred the obligation to pay interest on a further investment in the Dorchester Tunnel, and its equipment, the Everett extension, the Bennington Street double track from Day Square to Orient Heights and the improvement of Lake Street of \$13,192,16."

TEACHERS INDORSE TWO-MILL TAX BILL

The "two mill tax bill" in the Massachusetts Legislature was approved by the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation at a meeting on Saturday held at the College of Liberal Arts. This bill provides for the equal distribution of the sum raised for school purposes on the basis of aggregate attendance.

At present some communities have 10 times as much to spend on their schools as others.

The committee went on record as opposed to the civil service bill for teachers on the ground that it is a political measure. It favored the bill for the temporary retirement of teachers and after an officer for disability after 25 years of service. Fred A. Pitcher is chairman of this committee and Err Makechne is secretary.

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Atlantic Refining Company reports total profits for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, of \$9,628,256, compared with \$5,592,425 in 1915. Surplus Dec. 31, 1916 (invested) was \$33,976,191. Total profits included \$256,998 appreciation from inventories in 1916 and \$210,522 in 1915.

WERE CREWS OF GERMAN SHIPS IN BOSTON SEIZED?

(Continued from page one)

Torrey George W. Anderson, and Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard. Mr. Anderson also conferred with Governor McCall and the heads of the State and Boston police with the purpose of adopting measures to prevent unlawful actions by irresponsible persons.

On the same day United States Marshal John J. Mitchell was informed by counsel for the National City Bank and Guaranty Trust Company, both of New York, that he would be held responsible for the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, inasmuch as the two banks had libeled the vessel for failure to complete its last voyage in 1914 and deliver \$8,000,000 in gold in Europe.

Suits for claims amounting to \$2,300,000 were entered in the United States Federal Courts.

Marshal Mitchell at once communicated with Judge James M. Morton of the United States District Court over the telephone in regard to what action he should take. In compliance with an oral order to take charge of the Cecille to prevent her being damaged Marshal Mitchell called upon the Boston Police Department for patrolmen to act as deputy marshals. The oral order was formally entered in the court records on Feb. 5, and at that time Judge Morton commended Marshal Mitchell for his handling of this civil matter.

For more than two years the Cecille had been the home of the officers and members of the crew still remaining on board. The moment that Marshal Mitchell assumed full custody of the vessel the sailor went onto the docks and for the first time since their arrival in Boston Harbor they became "aliens upon American soil," without a home, and in compliance with the usual procedure they automatically came under the supervision of the immigration officials.

As soon as the men left the Cecille, then, the United States marshal ceased to have any jurisdiction over them whatever, but the order of departure was not given until an agreement had been reached as to the disposition of the men. Charles A. Polack, captain of the Cecille, participated with Marshal Mitchell in effecting an arrangement whereby the chief officers ranged to go to the Quincy House and the men to the immigration station.

On landing on the dock from the vessel the officers and crew unintentionally on their part but automatically became "aliens upon American soil," for the vessel which had been their home was in the custody of the United States Department of Justice because of the libel suits pending against the ship.

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The result of the conference was that the chief officers of all the vessels were allowed to leave and board the ships at pleasure. The members of the crew were required to secure passes countersigned by their own captain and the immigration inspector on duty at the vessel, before going on shore. The passes stated the reasons for the shore leave, the destination, and the time of return which was set, not later than 11 p. m.

The regulations established at the Tuesday conference remained in force until the receipt of orders from Washington on Thursday instructing the immigration officials in Boston to remove all restrictions on the movements of the officers and crews of the seven vessels. From Thursday noon the men have enjoyed the same privileges that were accorded them prior to the severance of diplomatic relations, with the exception that the crew of the Cecille has not been permitted to return to that vessel pending the final settlement of the damage suits.

Unconfirmed reports were circulated as early as Saturday, Feb. 3, to the effect that the machinery and the engines of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie had been damaged. On Monday Marshal Mitchell stated that he believed the vessel had been handled over in good faith. On Tuesday Capt. John B. Coyle, chief engineer of the Eastern division of the Coast Guard Service, began an examination of the Cecille. Subsequently he examined the other six vessels, and in every case his full report has been forwarded to Washington.

As yet no official statement has been issued regarding the condition of the vessels, either in Boston or Washington. From sources which are considered reliable have come reports that the engines of the Cecille have been damaged and that the 24 center ribs have been so perforated with holes as to make the vessel unseaworthy. Statements that the machinery on the other six vessels—the German Lloyd Kolin and Wittekind, Hamburg-American and Cincinnati, Hansa line Ockenfels, and the Austrian Erny—have been put out of commission, still lack official confirmation.

On Saturday counsel for the New York banks entered a petition in the United States District Court to have the Cecille sold to satisfy the claims against the vessel. The petition declared that the ship had been damaged "by reason of the wanton injury to the men at the station Monday, Captain Polack counseled them to be patient, as the Government officials were doing their best for them. The request of the company for the transfer of

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LINCOLN DAY IS OBSERVED BY BOSTON PEOPLE

Municipal Exercises in Tremont Temple a Feature of Celebrations Under Various Auspices in Many Parts of City

Compulsory military service in the United States is a measure which Lincoln himself would have advocated, declared Col. J. Payson Bradley, G. A. R., the orator at the Boston official celebration of Lincoln Day at Tremont Temple this morning.

"I see no reason why 300,000 to 1,000,000 boys should enlist from one class if there should be war," declared the speaker, "while a like number should be excluded and take no part. The son of the rich man and the son of the poor man should march side by side. There must be no distinction between classes in the great honor of serving the flag and the Nation. I believe in compulsory military service, that we may be at all times prepared for war and therefore eternally have peace."

LINCOLN WAS A GUIDING STAR OF THE COUNTRY

He Helped to Preserve United States, Says Senator Watson in Eulogy at Cumberland Gap — Others Pay Tribute

CUMBERLAND GAP, Tenn.—Men from all parts of the country paid tribute to Lincoln here today in the Lincoln Day celebration at the Lincoln Memorial University.

The official celebration of Lincoln's birthday was opened by Mayor Curley who urged the public schools of Boston to take up the work soon to be laid down by the Grand Army of the Republic and to make Lincoln day an annual celebration in Boston.

William F. Kenney, vice-president of the Boston Library Trustees represented Mayor Curley as chairman.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Arthur T. Connelly.

Children of the Boston Public Schools, under the direction of Prof. John A. O'Shea, sang chorus anthems.

Thomas H. Cummings, historical lecturer, as closing speaker of the celebration, showed and explained lantern slides to illustrate the lives of Washington and Lincoln.

At King's Chapel, Prof. Kirssopp Lake of the Harvard Divinity School told a noontime congregation that Lincoln is honored because he believed that great things can be achieved only by men who are prepared to act and because he realized that sometimes, in the cause of right, it was necessary to use force.

Professor Lake's subject was "Lincoln from an Englishman's Point of View."

Frederick L. Hosmer and Katherine Lee Bates sang solos at this meeting.

A Lincoln day luncheon was to be given at the Women's City Club where Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard will be the speaker.

Other exercises scheduled for the afternoon and evening include a Lincoln day reception to students from other countries at the Twentieth Century Club and a meeting of the South End Improvement Society this evening.

Special Lincoln services were held in many of the Boston churches yesterday, the pastors taking the life of the emancipator as a text for their sermons.

At the midnight exercises in Park Square Miss Theresa C. Mopahan played "America" on the cornet. William L. Anderson read the Gettysburg address. Miss J. A. McGuire decorated the statue, and the exercises closed with a salute to the flag.

Lincoln anniversary exercises were held yesterday at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union.

Governor McCull's proclamation was read by C. C. Parsons.

Lincoln stories were related by Daniel A. MacKay and the Gettysburg address was given by James H. Dalton of the class in elocution.

An informal discussion followed.

Exercises in Schools

Abraham Lincoln. His Life and Works, the Topic of Programs

Regular routine was put aside for an hour or so in all the Boston public schools today that special honor might be given to the life and works of Abraham Lincoln. Groups of children from some of the schools participated in the municipal celebration in Tremont Temple.

At the Brighton High School there was a long program of music and readings. Chester B. Whitman read "With Charity for All" by William T. Sherman; Eleanor F. Filebourn read a selection on Lincoln by William C. Bryant; Walt Whitman's "O Captain! My Captain!" was read by Hazel Callahan, and John G. Whittier's "Emancipation Group" by Regine Leonard. A Bronson Alcott on "Garrison" was read by Madeleine Grinley. "Lincoln's Influence on America," by Edward Cummings, was read by Harold W. Bates, and Marion Evans gave the Gettysburg address. Other selections were given by Albert Attner, Alice Sullivan, Marion J. Ghinn and Mildred E. Smith.

Programs at the schools varied, according to the inclination of the teachers and the advancement of the pupils, but in all schools, from the kindergarten to the normal, tribute was paid to the character of the man who stood at the head of the Nation during the darkest hour of her history.

Springfield Honors Lincoln

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—In honor of Lincoln's birthday the State, Federal, county and city offices and many business houses are closed. The annual banquet of the Lincoln Centennial Association will be held at the Leland Hotel tonight. John Greer Hibben, president of Princeton University, and Thomas Sterling, United Senator from South Dakota, will speak.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING FUND NOW \$143,234

Grafton D. Cushing, presiding today at the luncheon at the Boston City Club of the teams campaigning for funds for a new clubhouse for the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. in Boston, announced that the campaign would be extended two days, closing Wednesday noon. This follows the announcement of Saturday when it was decided to try to raise \$200,000 instead of the \$350,000 originally planned, and to get the remainder for an endowment fund some other time. The grand total to date is \$143,234. Teams announced contributions totaling \$14,255 today.

Officers of the United States battalions Nebraska, Virginia, Rhode Island, George and Kearsarge in the Charlestown navy yard have pledged \$1000 towards the new clubhouse, according to Capt. Guy H. Burrow of the Nebraska. Team 1 reported \$2800; team 2, \$603; team 3, \$2175; team 4, \$1470; team 5, \$247; team 6, \$3158; team 7, \$907; team 8, \$225; team 9, \$765, and team 10, \$275.

BOARD ON SOCIAL INSURANCE HAS DIVIDED REPORT

Majority Is in Favor of Age Pensions, but Not for the Establishment of Health Insurance at the Present Time

With less than a majority favoring immediate adoption of State health insurance, with a majority favoring the policy of noncontributory age pensions and the establishment of a State board to handle the problem of unemployment and with the members differing widely on the question of an eight-hour day in industries operated continuously, the special Massachusetts Commission on Social Insurance filed its report with the Legislature today. On the four subjects investigated the commission submits 13 statements representing the opinions held by different members on the commission.

In the case of health insurance, four members of the commission of nine favor "some plan for health insurance" as an "important early step in the interests of social welfare."

A copy of the "Model Bill," so called, drafted by the American Association for Labor Legislation, and which was introduced in the Legislature this year by Representative Young, is reprinted by the commission in its appendix, and in making reference to it these four members state: "In general the scheme of administration worked out in the bill seems likely to be successful. Further study and discussion will perhaps show the necessity of modifying the plan in some respects."

The four members favoring immediate action toward a State system of health insurance are: Senator Farnsworth, the chairman of the commission, Allison G. Catheron, Representative Bowser and Representative Woodill.

A separate statement on health insurance is submitted by two other members of the commission, John P. Meade of Brockton and Senator Edward C. Morris. Neither of these two members recommend the immediate enactment of any health insurance legislation.

"There is sufficient knowledge available," they state, "to justify the opinion that the attitude of the State toward the problem should be one of careful inquiry." Further the report says, "The cornerstone in the economic structure of the home is a living wage. Conditions in industry that would impair this vital principle should be guarded against."

The report notes that a majority of the commission favors certain courses in regard to medical administration in the event that a system of health insurance should be adopted. One of these relates to persons who do not employ medical practitioners. The commission says in this connection:

"There should be on the part of the insured a reasonably free choice of physicians and if the insured desires to have no physicians he should not be compelled to accept one under the act. So far as he may thereby endanger the public health there is adequate law now to meet the situation. If the situation is one which does not endanger the public health we do not believe there is warrant for infringing on his right of personal liberty by compelling the insured to accept a physician to whom personally or to whose system of medicine he has great objection. The individual who refuses medical treatment still receives financial benefits under the act greater than his own contributions would support, so that he has no excuse for demanding that he be exempt entirely from the system."

In its appendix, the commission gives data relative to the cost of disability to wage earners and as to the estimated cost of health insurance. The total social and economic cost per annum among 1,507,373 gainfully employed persons receiving less than \$1200 per year is totalled at \$38,770,167. The wage loss and medical cost in this estimate is placed at \$32,280,792 basing it on the assumption that each wage earner in the commonwealth averages a loss of 8.5 days per year at an average daily loss of \$1.80, and calculating the medical cost at an estimated average of \$1.00 per day. The total cost to all concerned in administering a system of health insurance such as is proposed in the act submitted has been estimated at approximately \$23,000,000. Of this, under the proposed plan, the share which the Commonwealth would have to contribute would be \$4,600,000. The balance would be contributed by employers and employees.

Miss Edna L. Spencer, of the commission, recommends the enactment of legislation establishing a maternity board, to be composed of three women and to be appointed by the Governor.

Provision is made in the bill for benefits not to exceed \$50 per month and not less than \$10 and also for care.

Regarding establishing a State system of non-contributory age pensions, a majority of the commission favor the policy, but only a minority favor immediate action. The majority who favor the policy of age pensions are also in partial agreement as to the taxation of intangible property in the Commonwealth, as the best means of providing the necessary revenue for the payment of the pensions. Some of the majority, however, regard the part of wisdom to await the results of the new income tax recently enacted in the Commonwealth and designed to uncover much of the so-called "hidden wealth" in the State.

The other members of the majority recommend the passage of immediate legislation establishing a State system of age pensions and propose that the income from the intangible wealth in

the State should bear the burden of the pensions.

Certain members of the commission do not regard this as the proper time for putting into operation in the Commonwealth any state system of age pensions.

Some of the members who dissent from the report of the majority believe that whenever a system of pensions is established it should emanate from federal rather than state authority.

On the one subject submitted to it in which a majority favor immediate legislative action, namely, unemployment, the commission recommends the establishment of a State board of unemployment, and the gradual extension of free State employment agencies to all the big industrial centers of the Commonwealth and an advisory council in each city where a State employment office is established, composed of equal representation by employers and employees.

The report states in this connection in part: "There are many perplexing problems which would seem to require permanent supervision and attention. Constructive work in the solving of these problems can only be accomplished from small beginnings and the experience derived from continuous contact with them. The matter of regularizing industry, providing for temporary relief during periods of depression, reducing the loss of time by the worker engaged in casual labor, and the need of governmental supervision and regulation of the State office and private employment agencies makes necessary in our opinion the establishment of a State board of employment. This board should be an unpaid one and should consist of two employers of labor and two representatives of employees and a woman known to be interested in economic and industrial matters. This board should have a paid secretary and should be provided with such sums for expenses as the Legislature may deem proper for the keeping of office records and compiling of information necessary to its development.

Public service corporations which derive their franchises from the people, such as telephone or railroad corporations, should be considered in the integral thought of the prevention of unemployment, and made to give of their services at reduced cost toward bringing the person out of employment in speedy and inexpensive communication with those in need of labor.

Relative to the fourth subject before it, namely, an eight-hour day, or three shifts, in industries operating continuously, the commission submits four distinct reports. Messrs. Farnsworth and Woodill recommend that there should be no legislation on the ground that employers and employees are rapidly reaching a common understanding in the matter. Messrs. Medde and Morris recommend that the eight-hour day be applied to tour workers in paper mills, while the latter signs also a report of Mr. Thorpe and Miss Spencer, recommending that the same limitation should be placed upon employees in all industries operating day and night. Messrs. Catherine and Bowser submit a bill prohibiting the employment of tour workers in paper mills for more than 11 hours a day. They state that economic conditions would cause the adoption of the eight-hour shift with such a law on the statute books, while the Legislature would escape the criticism of having restricted certain men to eight hours a day, in spite of the fact that it still permits women and children more than 16 years of age to work ten hours per day, with a 54-hour week.

The commission consists of Frank S. Farnsworth of Leominster and Walter E. McLane of Fall River, chosen from last year's Senate; Allison G. Catheron of Beverly, Eden K. Bowser of Wakefield, Harry C. Woodill of Melrose and Edward C. Morris of Boston, chosen from last year's House; and Edna Lawrence Spencer of Cambridge, John P. Meade of Brockton and Wendell P. Thore of Boston, appointed by Governor McCall.

I was specifically directed to study the question of old age pensions, health insurance, unemployment insurance, and hours of labor in continuous industries. On these four subjects 12 reports are presented. Senator McLane, while agreeing in every instance with at least some of his colleagues, refused to sign any of the reports and submitted an individual report, recommending an eight-hour day for tour workers in paper mills, and proposing that all the other subjects be given further study.

The general movement for Southern educational efficiency must go on, declared Dr. J. A. Morehead, president of Roanoke College, Salem, Va., in an address at the celebration. He spoke of boys and girls as the richest undeveloped resources of the South, and said:

"In recent years, the realization of the value of this human material to our great country, if properly developed, has led to exceptional activity by individual philanthropists, by the Nation, and by the Southern States themselves, to promote the cause of liberal and general popular education in the South. The primary schools have been improved, high school systems have been developed, and the means of technical, college and university training has been marvelously increased during the past 10 years in all the Southern States. The work has by no means been completed, but a very encouraging beginning has been made."

EASTERN STEAMSHIP MEN OUT ON STRIKE

Part of the crews of the steamers belonging to the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., are on strike today. The cause seems to be uncertain. Frederick A. Jones, manager of the company, said that between 125 and 150 men had ceased work, including stewards, seamen and firemen crews of the nine vessels in service. Strikers insisted that fully 600 men are out mostly in Boston. Mr. Jones said that strike breakers were being employed and that while there may be delay in the schedule of the line, he does not see any prospect of an absolute tieup.

Robert McDonald, international delegate for the Water Tenders Union, blamed the trouble to efforts of the company to induce members of the three unions affiliated with the International Seamen's Union to join a welfare union.

James Punch, Washington Street, Jamaica Plain, was sentenced to two months in the House of Correction by Judge Joseph H. Barnes, in the East Boston Municipal Court Saturday, for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. He appealed and was held in \$300 bonds.

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DR. LEO LEDERER EXAMINES COUNT TISZA'S POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany—Dr. Leo Lederer, the special correspondent who has forwarded the *Berliner Tageblatt* such able dispatches from Constantinople, Sofia, Bucharest, Budapest, Vienna, and elsewhere during the course of the war, has now sent from the Austrian capital an interesting review of the effect upon Count Tisza's position of the recent ministerial changes in Austria.

In order to judge of the situation, he wrote, it must be compared with that which prevailed some few months ago, when Count Tisza enjoyed the full confidence of the Emperor Franz Josef, and was by far and away the leading partner in an association formed for mutual protection by Baron Burian, Count Stirzkh, and himself. In other words, these three men were like three mountaineers standing roped to one another on a steep eminence, and now that two of them had fallen away everything depended on the strength of the rope that bound together the three counts who at present stood at the head of the common Austro-Hungarian Government.

To judge of the strength of this rope, wrote Dr. Lederer, it is first necessary to examine the reasons for the replacement of Baron Burian by Count Czernin, and then to inquire somewhat more minutely into the relations between the latter and Count Tisza.

There can be no doubt, he proceeded, that the relations between Austria and Hungary have altered somewhat during the war. The Hungarian element has become the specifically heavier, or at least specifically heavier, a gain which Hungary owes to Stephan Tisza's determined personality, as well as to the brilliant achievements of her soldiers, and the satisfactory attitude of her nationalities. This alteration of the specific gravity between the two states has produced in Vienna the not entirely correct impression that the settlement of common questions had become influenced to the disadvantage of Austria by the preponderance of Count Tisza, who was both the compatriot and close confidant of Baron Burian. It was, therefore, also in the interest of the balance of power that Baron Burian was replaced by the stronger and more independent Count Czernin, and it is interesting that in his first official statement to the officials of his department the latter should have declared the maintenance of "the strictest parity" to be an essential element of his program. Thus it will be seen that in the Tisza-Czernin-Clam-Martinic combination the Hungarian Premier no longer holds all the threads in his hand so completely as in the days when he ruled with Stirzkh and Burian. In its prestige, as in its foreign relations, Count Czernin now represents the Monarchy. In this direction he stands, if not above, at least before the two premiers, and today the position of Count Tisza depends partly on his relations with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whereas before it was the other way round.

It was true, Dr. Lederer continued, that the relations between the two men could not, apparently, be called strained for the moment. There had been a time when Count Czernin's advocacy of the introduction of a federal system of government in Hungary, and afterward throughout the Dual Monarchy, had shown his views to be diametrically opposed to those of Count Tisza. It was not known, however, to what extent his view of internal political problems had been revised during the war, and in any case it was a fact that he and Count Tisza had been in full agreement as to the policy to be pursued with regard to Rumania itself, and that the latter had defended his conduct of affairs at Bucharest.

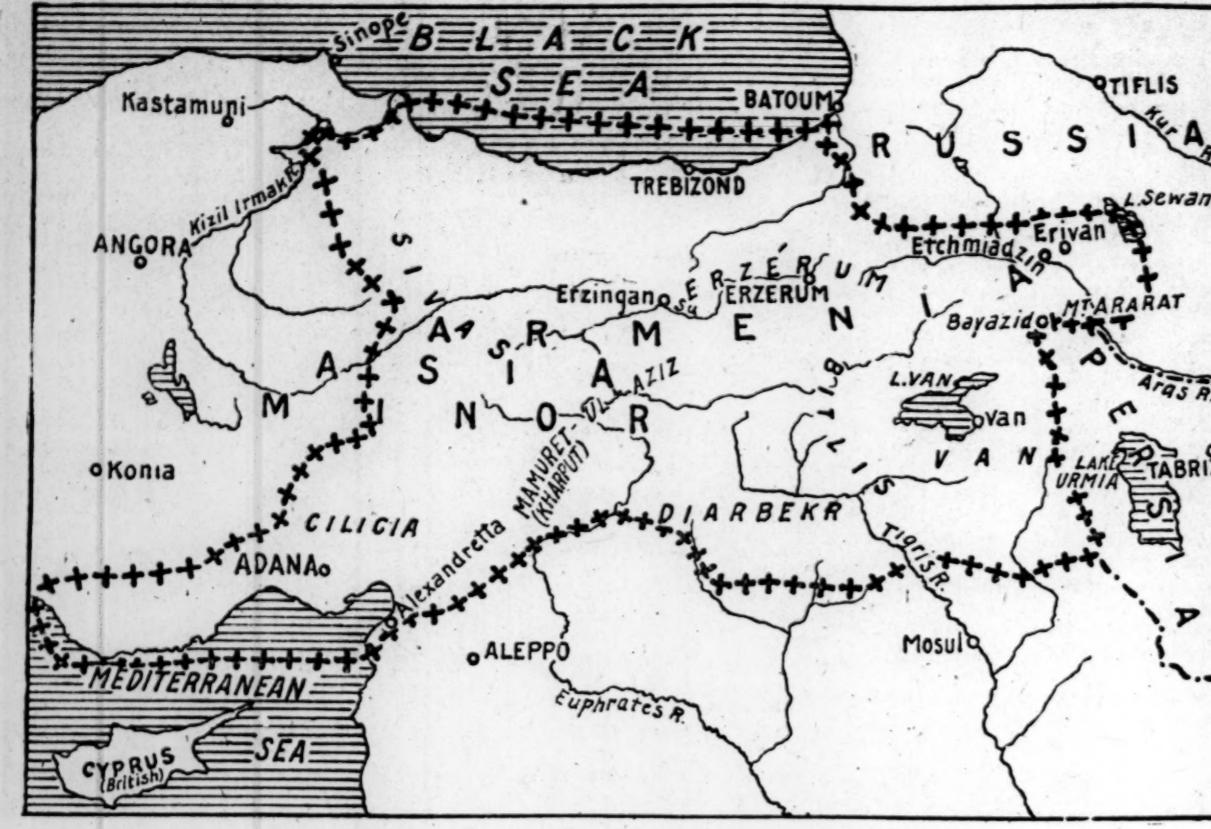
That, however, would not prevent Count Tisza and Count Czernin from differing on other questions. Dr. Lederer added, and the Ausgleich, for one thing, may still provide the occasion for far-reaching discussions between Count Tisza and the Austrian Government, despite the presence of Dr. von Spitzmuller in the Cabinet. Neither, he observed, would attempts be lacking to bring these latent possibilities to a head. The Hungarian Opposition, for instance, was preparing to use this very fact of Count Czernin's appointment as a means of bringing about the Premier's fall, and intended to inquire of him whether he had sufficient guarantees that the new Minister would not come forward with his former proposals concerning the racial question. This example shows precisely, wrote Dr. Lederer, how much the Hungarian Premier depends on thoroughly confidential relations with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In such a case as this he would undoubtedly have to depend on an adequate statement from Count Czernin.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POTATO PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HEREFORD, England—Speaking lately at Hereford, Mr. Prothero, Minister for Agriculture, said while he was most grateful to the press for the enthusiastic support given to the movement for increasing the food supply, on the question of potatoes he was obliged to say "Steady," because potatoes were the one crop they could grow more than enough of in this country. They could not grow more than half enough wheat, or nearly enough oats and barley, but they could grow as many potatoes as they liked—in fact, a great deal more than this country could consume—and there was consequently a danger of a glut.

A few years ago there was a glut of potatoes. If they stimulated the production of potatoes for the market to an undue extent, they should have



Map of the Proposed Autonomous Armenia

The heavily dotted line indicates the possible boundaries of an autonomous Armenia. It comprises the six vilayets of Turkish Armenia, the vilayets of Trebizond and Cilicia and a salient from Russian Armenia, which would include Mount Ararat and the town of Etchmiadzin, the seat of the Armenian Catholics.

ARMENIA

III

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Of the many questions which must come up for settlement at the conclusion of the present world war, the Armenian question occupies a curiously distinct position. It is a question which has, long since, ceased to be the concern only of the countries immediately interested, and has become very much the concern of humanity. Those nations which, in the years before the war, did not interfere to save Armenia, found, shortly after the war had broken out and Turkey had joined in the struggle, that they were no longer in a position to save her, no matter how much they might desire to do so. Constantinople snapped its fingers, both at the representations of neutrals and the threats of belligerents; whilst tales of massacre and outrage, for simple horror unequalled in history, appeared, almost daily, in the world's press.

From out of all this mass of misery, however, there has steadily been shaping itself a great world desire to secure for Armenia some form of reparation for all her people have suffered, and, amongst thoughtful students of history and politics, this desire has taken the form of advocating the formation of an autonomous Armenia, and the revival of the ancient kingdom of Greater Armenia which, many centuries ago, was one of the most powerful kingdoms in the Mid East. In support of this contention many cogent arguments have been advanced, and, indeed, such a settlement has practically everything to be said in its favor. The Armenians are a remarkable people. Quite apart from the fact that they have maintained their race solidarity amidst the most impossible surroundings for over two thousand years; apart also from the fact that they have held to their faith in spite of the most awful persecutions the world has ever witnessed, their remarkable intelligence, their enlightenment, love of progress, business and administrative ability, give them an overwhelming claim to the simple right of self-government.

The justice of this claim once granted, two questions seem specially open to useful discussion at this juncture; first, under what guarantee or guarantees should the new kingdom be established, and second, what would be its extent. The first resolves itself, ultimately, into a choice between a Russian suzerainty and a guarantee of the great powers. In regard to the former of the alternatives, the position is a most interesting one. As was pointed out in a previous article, after the treaty of Berlin, which so effectively set back Russia's hopes, for the time being, of expansion into Armenia, Russia completely reversed her policy towards her Armenian subjects. Previous to that time, Armenians had been well treated in Russian Armenia; the country had become settled; the Armenians had become prosperous and contented, and not a few of them had risen to positions of importance under the Russian Government.

After the treaty of Berlin, however, a strongly anti-Armenian policy was adopted at St. Petersburg, and this was persisted in until about 12 years ago, when it was, once more, reversed and a more friendly policy than ever was resorted to. All attempts to Russify the Armenian church, a policy bitterly resented by the Armenians, was abandoned, and the utmost freedom, within certain limits, was given to the national church, the metropolis of which at Etchmiadzin was in Russian territory. At the same time, Russia began to press Turkey for reforms, and the Russian Orange Book, issued about two years ago, made it quite clear that Russia had in view the "inevitable ultimate break up of the Ottoman Empire" and desired to prepare the way for a settlement giving the suzerainty of Armenia to Russia.

Meanwhile, a great change was coming over the Armenians themselves in regard to the question. Russia was no longer viewed with the distrust which had, and not without reason, characterized the Armenian attitude towards Russia for so long, and M. Giers, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, was undoubtedly right when he wrote significantly to his

LEGISLATION BY PARLIAMENT OF FRANCE SURVEYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The report which M. Violette has drawn up on the Government decree bill which authorizes the Government, for the duration of the war, to take by means of decrees all measures which the exigencies of the time render necessary, is in the nature of a review of the legislative work accomplished by Parliament since Jan. 1, 1915. Since that date Parliament has voted on 248 bills. Six of these were voted on the very day they were proposed, 13 before the next evening, six before the sixth day, 11 before the tenth. The entire figures show that 45 bills were voted on by Parliament before 10 days had elapsed; 115 before the end of the sixth week, and 207 before the third month. M. Violette describes the situation which obtained in February, 1915, "when Parliament, through its commissions, became aware of the truth." It was thus: (1) The factories were most of them still closed and expert labor was still mobilized; (2) the manufacture of rifles had not been attempted—not a single one had been turned out since war had been declared; (3) munitions for artillery amounted to 25,000 per day, an amount which was considered sufficient for 4,000 guns; (4) of explosives, an output of hardly 10 tons per day; (5) the guns of large caliber, against the use of which there seemed to be some unexplainable prejudice, were for the most part still in the arsenals; (6) on no point of the front were there any reserves.

Among the Army Commission's documents is a letter from General Pedoya to the then Minister of War which M. Violette has included in his report and which is reproduced in the Paris press.

It is dated March 19, 1915, and deals with the lack of rifles. It shows that after eight months of war rifles were not being manufactured and that the 1874 type was the only weapon available with which to arm the recruits. How much we deplore, remarks General Pedoya, that before the mobilization, or in its earliest days, the attention of those responsible should not have been drawn to this lack of rifles, and that no efficacious measure should have been taken to provide ourselves, either in France or abroad, with the weapons which we lacked. The most profound amazement would be felt in the country, continues the president of the Army Commission, if it were known that since the beginning of the war not more than 250 rifles have been turned out of the war factories. It certainly would be incapable of understanding how, during a period of six months, the direction of the artillery has not been able to organize the manufacture of rifles in our big arsenals or in the improvised war factories. The Commission of the Army, concludes General Pedoya, would not be doing its duty, and would be betraying the confidence of the Chamber, if it did not bring to your notice the danger of the situation in which we are placed as regards the arming of the infantry. The commission has not the right to do more than this and interfere in executive measures. But it is its duty to state that in this vital question the responsibility of the Government is of an extremely grave nature.

Commenting on this letter, Pierre Renaudel, in *L'Humanité*, states that now perhaps the nation will understand why at the election of the president of the Army Commission, the Socialist group of the commission desired to know what the attitude of the candidates would be towards the Three Years Service Law when the question once more came before Parliament at the close of the war. In the face of the revelations which M. Violette makes in his report, M. Renaudel is inclined to think that the question was a pertinent one, and that the whole matter of National defense will need complete revision.

SALE OF BREAD IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A memorial signed by Mr. Appleton, secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions; Mr. J. C. Dennis, secretary of the North-Eastern Railway Servants Society; Sir Edward Brabrook, C. B., formerly chief registrar of Friendly Societies, and others, regarding the sale of bread, has been forwarded by Mr. Kingsley Wood of the London County Council to the Food Controller, Lord Devonton. The memorial states that the price of food could be modified considerably and the national food supply at the same time conserved to some extent, if certain restrictions were imposed. With regard to the present law relating to the sale of bread, it is stated to be admittedly defective and unsatisfactory, no provision being made that a loaf should be of any fixed weight. Although bread is nominally made in 2-pound and 4-pound loaves, in practice the loaves frequently weigh less, and consequently the public may pay for more bread than they receive, but, the memorial states, there is no penalty for giving short weight. The corporation of Glasgow, it is pointed out, possesses legislative provisions whereby bakers are obliged to impress in distinct figures the imperial weight of each loaf upon it, but these provisions do not apply to the country generally. The memorial concludes by making the following recommendations: (1) That all bread should be sold by weight in quantities of one pound, or multiples of one pound, the sale of bread known as "fancy bread" being prohibited. (2) That there should be impressed on distinct figures on every loaf its exact weight. (3) That appropriate penalties should be imposed for any infringement of the law, and

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Meet your friends here for lunch. A quiet half hour spent in our artistic Priscilla Lunch Room—Ninth Floor—will prove restful and delightful. Here you will always find a delicious repast served in a manner to satisfy the most fastidious man or woman. Service from 11 to 2 o'clock.

The Soda Fountain
For Quick Service
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PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS
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Are more fascinating and charming than ever, adapting themselves equally well to the use of wash fabrics, silks and woolen fabrics.

Advance Styles for Women's, Misses' and Children's Apparel.
On Sale, Second Floor



Ben Selling
Morrison at Fourth
PORTLAND, OREG.

Knight Shoe Co.
Morrison Street
NEAR BROADWAY
PORTLAND, OREG.
Good Sense Shoes

that inspectors of weights and measures be given power to enforce the above provisions.

RECRUDESCENCE OF FRENCH CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, FRANCE—The censorship is once more laying a heavy hand on such papers as the *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats*. Apparently the abolition of the political censorship, as the result of M. Ribot's denunciation in the Chamber on Dec. 11, was not final. Either M. Ribot was not speaking on behalf of the Government of which he is a member, or else the censorship has assumed a position of entire independence and overridden the Government's decision. Whatever the reason for this return to an abuse from which the French press had thought itself delivered once and for all, it is being exercised in a manner which the *Temps* considers particularly injurious to the country. In a recent issue, this leading French daily called attention to the possible gravity of the strikes which have taken place in two or three of the Paris munition factories. The article appeared with extensive blanks and the *Temps* has since declared that if the public could know the nature of the deleted passages they would agree that the reason actuating the censor are of a nature which reason does not know. The *Temps* is of opinion that it is essential that the country should be aware of the occurrence of the strikes, for though they may be merely isolated incidents of no political meaning, they may also be the result of an organized attempt to create trouble among the war workers at a time when Germany is asking for peace. To throw the mantle of silence over unanswerable facts is not in the least calculated to suppress any danger that may exist. Furthermore, to keep public opinion in ignorance is to risk those sudden surprises caused by unexplained events. Our country, continues the *Temps*, has met with fortitude all the events of the last two years, including those mistakes which it is said in some quarters, have been made by its Government. The French people do not deserve, to use Victor Hugo's expression, to be "wrapped in flannel and put to bed."

The Clyde Trustees, Sir Thomas said in conclusion, had some reason to be gratified that in former years their predecessors and they had pursued a course which had been of enormous benefit to the Empire at this time. He felt confident that whatever might be the settlement after the war, the Clyde Trust would rise to every demand made upon them, and would pursue the policy which had been so successful in previous years.

GLASGOW HARBOR TRADE PROSPEROUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Clyde Navigation, the chairman, Sir Thomas Mason, referred to the prosperous state of trade at Glasgow Harbor. When their accounts were closed at the end of June, Sir Thomas said, it looked as if the financial result of the year covered by the accounts, which was a record one, would be fully maintained and very probably exceeded. This was, a very satisfactory prospect, especially when they considered the great difficulty that had been experienced in carrying on the work in consequence of the scarcity of labor and lack of sufficient transport facilities to conduct such a large and varied trade as theirs was. Since the war began, Sir Thomas continued, the requirements of the Admiralty and the War Office upon their resources had been very extensive, and had had their first consideration in regard to affording them every facility and accommodation within the power of the Trustees to meet their necessities. With such a great pressure upon them at every point the general improvement and extension of the harbor had been to a very great extent suspended. There was one thing, however, that they must maintain, and in which they had not slackened, and that was the widening and deepening of the river. It was satisfactory to find that even the largest ships in His Majesty's Navy would be built upon the Clyde and could be taken down to the estuary on one tide. That was something to be proud about when they considered the great necessity for extending the fleet, for providing mine-sweepers and ships of every description.

The Clyde Trustees, Sir Thomas said in conclusion, had some reason to be gratified that in former years their predecessors and they had pursued a course which had been of enormous benefit to the Empire at this time. He felt confident that whatever might be the settlement after the war, the Clyde Trust would rise to every demand made upon them, and would pursue the policy which had been so successful in previous years.

SHIPBUILDING IN UNITED STATES HAS A REVIVAL

Demand for Vessels Has Been So Great That Many Neglected Yards Are Now Scene of Active Operations

Shipbuilding in the United States has been revived to a great extent during the last two years with the construction of the old four-masted schooners recommended in New England yards and central and southern shipyards turning out large numbers of steel vessels. Green's shipyard in Chelsea, Mass., has just finished converting a barge into a bark and a new barkentine, the *Herd's*, is ready to sail for New York, where its home port will be. Marine authorities trace the increased activity to the European war, which, they say, has not only increased the demand for vessels but has reduced the tonnage of the world by thousands of tons and has hindered the construction of commercial vessels in overseas ports.

Freight rates have gone to the highest point known in the United States for many years. Due to the recent break with Germany, chartering has slackened, although a few months ago ships could not be found to satisfy the demand, even with the unusually high rates. Ship brokers look for the continuance of the high rates for several years after the end of the war because the countries will be in need of supplies and commerce will receive added impetus.

At least 24 shipyards in New England, the South and the Pacific Coast are busy with wooden schooners. One of the peculiar phases of the work is that the lumber which formerly came from the Maine forests for use in Maine shipyards has been largely superseded by the oak from Virginia, and hard pine from the Carolinas and some from the Western States. Workmen recently engaged in the steel shipyards have been engaged for work on the wooden craft, and many old shipbuilders are starting in again on the new era of the "wooden ship."

While waiting for the new fleet many old vessels have been taken from the "junk pile" and chartered at high rates. Boston has seen a great deal of money made in the ship business during the last year, when barges have been converted into schooners and sunken vessels have been salvaged for their potential worth. One of the steamers about which there is so much speculating lately is the American steamer *Kansan*, under charter to the French Government, and carrying supplies to St. Nazaire for the last year. About a year ago it brought a cargo to Boston which made \$60,000 for its owners; the next time it cleared for France there was another cargo earning \$72,000 for its owners aboard, and gains in the value of the steamer have been made during the other months.

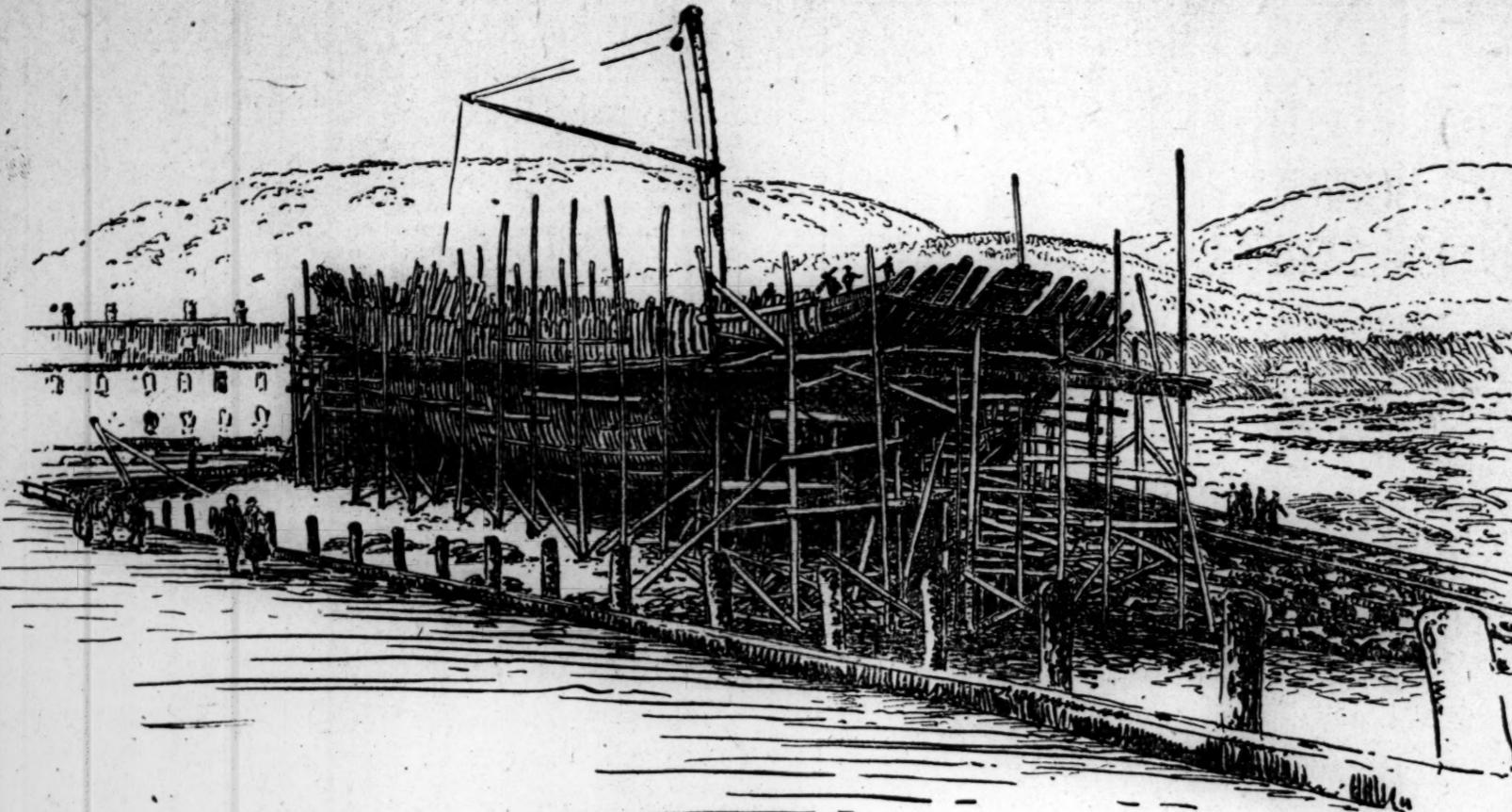
Another high charter was for the American four-masted schooner *Banck*, for a trip to West Africa, which gave the owners \$80,000, an increase of \$3000 over the sum paid for the construction of the vessel 13 years ago. The present demand for tonnage in the United States was felt about two years ago, when British shipping was noticeably lessened by the German submarine campaign.

One of the shipyards in New England busily engaged in the revival of the American merchant marine is at Phippsburg, Me., at the mouth of the Kennebec River and near the site of the original Popham colony, where two four-masted schooners have been built. Further up the river in the old shipbuilding town of Bath, Gardner G. Dearing has one schooner nearly finished and a number of barges are being built by another concern. Steel vessels are being built at the Bath Iron Works and the Texas Company. Boothbay Harbor has one yard busy with two schooners under construction. At Thomaston a four-masted schooner was laid down by George Gilchrist and another is to be started.

One yard at Camden, Me., Bean's yard, was about to be divided into house lots when work on the shipbuilding was started and a four-masted schooner is nearing completion there. At Millbridge the firm of Sawyer Brothers has started a three-masted schooner, and another was laid down in Machias during last summer. Mystic, Conn., has also seen a revival of the work. Schooners built of hard pine are being turned out at Brunswick and Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla. Mobile, Ala., Slidell, La., and Orange, Tex., while on the Pacific Coast San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Seattle and Tacoma are busy.

Shipping men consider the four-masted schooner the most economical type, as they are easily handled, can make fast passages, their draught permits them to use the Cape Cod Canal, and their running cost is cheap. Practically all are equipped with engines for use in calms.

New England has been subject to several waves of ship-building activity, the first starting with the last of the Eighteenth and first of the Nineteenth centuries, the second by the California rush, a third time by the advent of the three and four masted schooners of 1870, and the last, era about 15 years ago, when five, six and seven masted schooners were common. The "golden age" of the ship-building trade was between 1790 and 1810, when the East and West Indian trade brought wealth and fame to New England and the tonnage of



Building four-masted schooner at Camden, Me.

Ways show where another four-masted was recently launched. This yard was marked off for house lots when the present shipbuilding boom arrived in time to prevent the development. It is now one of the busiest of Maine's busy yards.

CERTIFIED LIST IN BOOT TRADE CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON. England—The Government departments concerned have recently had under consideration the conditions in the boot trade, and it has been decided to alter the list of certified occupations in this trade.

In constructing the wooden craft all timbers are selected before the keel is laid. The timbers, which become stiff and hard after years of sea, are easily hewn to a line when built, as they are cut green. Vessels like the four-masted schooners have a keel made up of five pieces with the keelson on top. The frames are usually in three pieces, one extending from the keel nearly to the turn of the bilge and the other two to the heads.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The residents and workers of Denison House will give a reception Wednesday afternoon and evening to celebrate the opening of the new residence quarters. Thursday night a group of Wellesley College girls will give an entertainment for the neighborhood people. Friday night the Denison House Players go to Elizabeth Peabody House to present a play. Saturday night the house gives its annual Mardi Gras at the Maxwell studio, and on the same night the Campfire Girls have a costume party at the house.

The Hunnewell Club of Roxbury Neighborhood House holds its seventh annual dancing assembly tomorrow night. Wednesday night, delegates of the evening clubs will hold a meeting to discuss "House Socials," and the same night, under the auspices of the Girls Federation, the plays of "Sleeping Beauty" and "Little Women" will be presented. Three basketball games are scheduled for Friday night.

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The senior dancing class of Rutgers Street Neighborhood House closes its activities with a party Wednesday night, and the junior class will be organized Feb. 28. Last week the Vincent Club gave a Mother Goose play at the house for the entertainment of the children.

For the benefit of the North End Garden Association the Library Club House groups will present "Boy Blue" at the Winsor School Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A class for instruction in the making of paper flowers is to be added this week to the activities of Robert Gould Shaw House.

"The Community and the Public Schools" is the subject to be discussed Wednesday morning at the meeting of the Boston Social Union at the North Bennett Street Industrial School. The subject will be presented by Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education; Judge Michael Sullivan, of the Boston School Committee, and Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools.

In honor of its name, Lincoln House will hold its annual house party to night for members, old and new. Wednesday night the Mothers Club with a membership of about 90, will have a cafeteria dinner.

Special parties for the children and older boys and girls of House of Good Will are scheduled for Wednesday afternoon and evening. The programs will consist of plays, charades, music and sketches.

A group of girls from one of the Dorchester churches will give a play for the Mothers Club.

The program for the neighborhood entertainment to be given in the Elizabeth Peabody House theater Friday night consists of two plays, "The Real Mr. Q." and "A Dream of Gold," and by the Sargent Girls Glee Club. On Feb. 20 the neighborhood people who gave "Isaiah" last spring will repeat it at Wellesley Hills.

MR. GABRILOWITSCH PLAYS CHOPIN PIECES

Oskar Gabrilowitsch, Pianist—Recital of music by Chopin, Jordan Hall, afternoon of Feb. 10. The program: "Fantasie in F minor, op. 49; sonata in B flat minor, op. 35; preludes in G major, C minor, E flat major, D flat major, F major and B flat minor, op. 28; ballade in A flat, op. 48; nocturne in B major, op. 9; mazurka in B flat major; scherzo in B minor, op. 20."

One way of speaking, the Saturday afternoon recitals in Jordan Hall are a settled institution. For an artist is always on hand to perform. In another way, however, they are not so settled, since the public is not always there in important numbers to hear. So while good intention is regularly in evidence on the platform side of the case, great enthusiasm is only now and then found on the pit and gallery side. The Saturday afternoon listeners in this hall are becoming more and more like those of the Sunday afternoon concerts in Symphony Hall. They know what they like, and they will take nothing for granted on the authority of the concert managers. Nor do they care much for the honor of sitting up and acting the part of jury to determine the merits of singers and players. They want musical entertainment, and the best that is going. More than that they do not ask for. Less they refuse to accept.

If the performers all had the disposition, not to mention the talents, of Mr. Gabrilowitsch, the Saturday matinees would be both a settled and a brilliant institution. But few of them have anything like his temperament and approach, perhaps no more than a half dozen in all. The majority seem to come pretending that their proper sphere of action is really the biggest auditorium in town, but that this little place will do for today, under the circumstances. He, on the contrary, seems to come welcoming the chance to talk to friends familiarly. He seems to take the sensible ground that the familiar way is the only genuine way when an instrument of such moderate tone power as the piano is the medium of address.

The recital would not have been Mr. Gabrilowitsch's if there failed to develop anything new in style or interpretation. On this occasion the novelty was confined to style. The pianist has cultivated a certain charming unevenness of execution which tantalizingly invites analysis but which quite eludes it. And that is why, possibly, he knew he could interest his followers in a list of pieces, for the most part very well known, by one composer. He made no effort whatever to put new ideas into the Chopin preludes, for example. He presented the little pieces quite conventionally as far as their subject matter goes. But his playing of the scales had a little humorous irregularity of touch and phrasing that has never characterized his work before and that has not been found in the work of other players. Nobody but a Russian, probably, would have thought of such a curious and delightful freedom of manner. Nobody but an artist used to discoursing intimately to his hearers could have made it a success.

Mention should be made of a slight streak of novelty in the list of selections. The Chopin fantaisie in F minor is not one of the pieces that have to be mentioned once a week or often by recital reviewers as having been interpreted by Mr. X. or Mine. Y. with unaccustomed impressiveness. But now that Mr. Gabrilowitsch has put it on his programs, it is likely to be as often played as the B flat minor sonata or the A flat major ballade. For all pianists are wont to absorb into their repertoires a work with which one of them has made a success.

ALLIANCE PRESIDENT TO GIVE UP HIS TASK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dr. Charles J. Hexamer, for 17 years head of the German-American Alliance, will quit the presidency of that organization as soon as peace is declared, says the Public Ledger. Doctor Hexamer says he is "tired of the abuse and vilification that has been heaped" on him, and he announced in emphatic terms yesterday that "under no conditions will I continue as president of the alliance after the European War ends."

HOOD FIRM RAISES THE PRICE OF MILK

H. P. Hood & Sons, one of the two largest milk distributing concerns in Boston, announced on Saturday that until April 1 the retail price of delivered milk will be 10½ cents a quart, an advance of ½ cent over the price fixed on Oct. 10, when there was a raise of 1 cent. This action follows a similar advance made last week by D. Whiting & Sons. These two concerns are said to deliver two-thirds of the milk in the Boston district, the remaining one-third being handled by nearly a score of small dealers. The producers recently organized a new New England association, with a membership, it is claimed, of more than half of the farmers in five of the six states. This association is said to be planning for another increase on April 1, when present contracts expire. In announcing the advance in the retail price, Hood & Sons state that under the former rate the concern was losing 1 cent on every three quarts. It offers to sell milk to any city government, charitable organization or the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a rate of 6½ cents a quart for a 40-quart can at the railroad station, the purchasers to pay the transportation, handle it in conformity with the local regulations, and deliver it to the consumer. In this connection it says that the farmer is receiving ½ of a cent more for his milk than at the same date in 1916. The Hood concern expresses the hope that the advance is only temporary, but states that much will depend on the price demanded by the producers on April 1.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN TRADE RELATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—According to the Petrograd correspondent of the Temps, a special technical French mission which has been visiting the principal industrial and commercial centers in Russia has conveyed its impressions to various journalists on its return to the Russian capital. M. Tirar, the head of the mission, remarked that, above all, the economic relations between Russia and France did not correspond to the diplomatic cordiality and the comradeship in arms existing between the two countries, and that it was Germany in particular, who, situated as she was between the two allies, had deliberately prevented the development of trade between Russia and France. Russia, he said, ought to export to France her grain, her industrial alcohol, her timber, and other raw materials, and to receive in exchange a quantity of products and manufactured goods which were greatly appreciated by the Russian consumer, and which native workmen were not yet in a position to produce. The detailed program for the establishment of rational economic relations between the two countries is being worked out, he added. It includes the compulsory teaching of the Russian language in all French technical and commercial schools, and inversely that of French in Russian schools; the frequent exchange of visits having for their object the study of either country; the sending of young people from one country to the other for study and for a prolonged stay; the establishment of institutions for facilitating the granting of credit to Russian merchants; and finally the development and multiplication of Russo-French and Franco-Russian chambers of commerce.

It should be added, the Temps correspondent observed, that the establishment of Franco-Russian economic relations on a solid basis should be no longer delayed, for several countries were already making a study of the Russian market with a view to finding in the vast empire a dumping ground for their goods.

RECRUITING IN JAMAICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
JAMAICA, B. W. I.—The Fifth Jamaican Contingent is still active throughout Jamaica, and every day men are offering themselves. The total strength of the Fifth War Contingent stands at 1358. These were 21 men awaiting first examination, 23 awaiting second examination, and 36 to be sworn on.

NATIONAL BODY OF REPUBLICANS WILL CONVENE IN JUNE

Progressive Members of Party Campaign Committee in Recent Election Notified

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in a letter to George W. Perkins and Everett Colby, progressive members of the Republican campaign committee in the recent election, announces his intention of calling a meeting of the national committee, probably in May or June next. On Jan. 31 Mr. Perkins and Mr. Colby addressed a letter to Mr. Wilcox in which they urged him to call a meeting of the national committee "to discuss fully and openly the grave and important questions that confront our country today."

In his reply Mr. Wilcox points out that it would be inopportune now to call the national committee together because "events have taken place which have brought our country to the verge of war" and "this is a time when partisan discussion is stilled and when the best thought of our people, regardless of party feeling, is turned to the loyal support of the Administration at Washington in all its efforts to meet honorably and fearlessly the crisis which faces the Nation."

MISS STANLEY AND MR. BAUER IN RECITAL

Miss Helen Stanley, soprano, and Harold Bauer, pianist—Concert in Symphony Hall, afternoon of Feb. 11. The program: "Should He Upbraid," Bishop, "Le rossier Rousseau"; "Gia il sol d'Gange," Scarlatti; "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair," Haydn; "Andenken," Beethoven; "Frühlingssied," Mendelssohn; Miss Stanley, Sonata appassionata, Beethoven; "Don Giovanni," Mozart; Miss Stanley, promptu in A flat, Schubert, air de ballet from "Alceste"; "Glück-Saint-Saëns"; ballade in A flat, Chopin; Mr. Bauer, Song cycle, "Frauenliebe und Leben"; Schumann; Miss Stanley, Alberto Bimboni played the singer's accompaniments in all the songs except those of the Schumann cycle, in which Mr. Bauer was the accompanist.

Miss Stanley did a big afternoon's work and did most of it very well. Few singers are willing to give themselves such a severe test as she gave herself in this program, which began with selections demanding agility of voice and elegance of style and ended with pieces demanding sustained tone and energetic expression. Few women in any case care to try their mettle on the "Mi tradi" aria from Mozart's "Don Giovanni." She could be judged on this number alone, regardless of her work in the opening group of songs in the Schumann cycle. For if a soprano interprets well the aria which the majority of historians, perhaps, would accept as the greatest piece of solo voice writing ever produced, she can at least be counted an important artist.

The singer has a tone of pure quality, resonant and sweet to hear. The most that could be said against it is that it is inclined to sameness of color. She has an execution that she could have acquired only after diligent and thorough training. It is facile, smooth, and always suited to the music being sung. Nothing more unfavorable could be mentioned of it than a tendency to dry and mechanical exactness. But in these days of hurried voice preparation such a failing is so rare as to deserve almost to be called precious.

Every student of singing in town should have been at the concert to hear the exposition of the Mozart music, for such an opportunity is seldom given in Sunday recitals or in week day recitals either. There was less for students of the voice in the Schumann songs than there was for students of the piano. Mr. Bauer's playing of the Schumann accompaniments was a delight, notwithstanding a little pugnaciousness. Possibly player and singer had not worked enough together over the cycle.

Mr. Bauer in his choice of solo pieces joined the drove of pianists who have made this a sonata appassionata year. Mr. Bimboni, who played the singer's accompaniments in the early part of the afternoon, proved an assisting artist of extraordinary merit. He deserves the best opportunities at accompanying that are to be had.

SOCIALISTS PROTEST TAKING OF WAR STEPS

Socialists of Massachusetts, at an antiwar meeting held in Franklin Union Hall, Boston, yesterday afternoon, adopted a resolution protesting "against any step on the part of our National Administration that would tend to thrust us into the European holocaust." James Oneal of Terre Haute, Ind., was delegated to go to Washington to protest against declaring war upon Germany or any other nation. Speakers at the meeting besides Mr. Oneal were William T. Colyer of London, Eng., a member of the Independent Labor Party of England, and Charles H. Matchett of New York, Socialist candidate for the Presidency in 1896.

AT THE THEATERS

Colonial—Cohan Revue, 1916; 8. Copley—"Lady Windermere's Fan," 8:10. Hollis—"Archie," "Sermonday," 8:10. Tremont—"Vaudville," 7:45. Plymouth—"The Brat," 8:20. Shubert—"Eileen," 8:19. Tremont—"Miss Springtime," 8. Wilbur—"The Blue Paradise," 8:10. Matinee—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:20. Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10.

ABOLISHMENT OF HUNTINGTON AVE. STRIP CRITICIZED

Officials in Department of Public Works Not All Agreed That Proposed Removal of Reservation Would Bring Benefits

Abolition of the reservation in the middle of Huntington Avenue, in which the street car tracks are laid, urged by the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association and favored by Mayor Curley, is not sanctioned by some of the most important officials in the Department of Public Works. That the so-called improvement, through obliteration of the raised strip or reservation, from Copley Square to Tremont Street, would cost the city about \$90,000, was estimated by these street experts. Where \$90,000 worth of benefit to the city or to the merchants doing business in Huntington Avenue would accrue, these men could not see.

Mayor Curley promised last Wednesday night at the dinner of the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association to have the grass plot between the tracks, one of Huntington Avenue's distinctive features, obliterated in 1918. He said that he would also see to it that the Boston & Albany passenger car storage yards between Exeter and Boylston streets and Huntington Avenue are removed to Allston or some other more fitting locality in the interests of the retail men of the Back Bay avenue, for which these changes are demanded.

The railroad yard removal plan is endorsed heartily by the public works department officials. But they do not agree that the benefits to be obtained from the doing away with the reservation on which the street cars run will amount to anything like what some men have believed. The street paving and street traffic experts of the city, of course, refuse to speak concerning the proposition over their own names so long as the Mayor is committed to it.

They figure that the removal of the reservation, which is 25 feet wide and about five inches in height, and the paving of the strip, would cost about \$12 a linear foot. The reservation between Copley Square and Exeter Street is 550 feet in length. It is figured out that to remove the reservation, depress it to grade and then pave the space with smooth jointed granite blocks, set in cement on a concrete base would cost the city \$5625. An asphalt or bituminous pavement for the same distance would cost a little more than half of that figure.

The entire reservation between Copley Square and Tremont Street, in Roxbury, is 7780 feet in length and 25 feet in width. It is not less than five inches in height. The total cost

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

LAST WEEK'S SECURITIES PRICE RANGE

Price Movements Irregular With Net Changes Decidedly Mixed—Some of the Active Issues Alternately Strong and Weak

The severance of diplomatic relations with Germany was followed by sharp advances in prices on the New York Stock Exchange last week and heavy trading up to Wednesday. Then the market became easier and in latter part of the week less active, due to general inclination to have no commitments over the holidays with the international situation so uncertain. The war stocks, however, showed large advances for the week, while the railroad issues, which on an average sold at the lowest levels since the summer of 1915, were slightly lower.

In the early part of the week copper shares were strong in Boston, showing an average gain of 3 points, but about one-third of this advance was lost in the sagging movement during the last three days. The industrials list was featured by the heaviness in the shipping stocks, Gulf common and United Fruit, the latter declining to the lowest level since 1915. Alaska Gold and New Haven continued under pressure, selling down to 63 1/4 and 38 1/4, respectively, new low records. American Zinc and Tamarack were strong and active features.

The tables below show the price range for the week ended Feb. 10 of the leading New York and Boston stocks:

NEW YORK STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Incr.
Am Beet Sugar	90 1/2	87 1/2	97 1/2	4 1/2
American Can	45 1/2	40	42 1/2	1 1/2
Am C & Fdry	66	61 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2
Am Locomotives	70 1/2	68	70 1/2	2 1/2
Am Steelers	100	95 1/2	97	1 1/2
Am Woolen	93	41 1/2	44 1/2	3 1/2
Anaconda	77 1/2	73	73 1/2	4 1/2
Atchison, T. & S.	102 1/2	101	101 1/2	1 1/2
A. G. & W. L.	100 1/2	90	96 1/2	6 1/2
Bald Locomotives	59	48	53 1/2	5 1/2
Balt & Ohio	77	74 1/2	75 1/2	1 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	41 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	0
Bluffton	21	21	22	1 1/2
Bo. R. T.	129	129	121 1/2	8 1/2
B. R. T. Car.	125	65 1/2	65 1/2	0
Butte & Sup.	47 1/2	44	44 1/2	1 1/2
Canadian Pacific	147 1/2	138 1/2	152	3 1/2
Cent. Leath.	88	77	82 1/2	5 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	60 1/2	57	58 1/2	1 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	85 1/2	79	80 1/2	1 1/2
C. R. I. & P. Cuts	28	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
C. T. & P.	25 1/2	21	21 1/2	0
China Copper	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
Columbia Gas	41 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	1 1/2
Corn Prod.	22 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2	2 1/2
Crucible Steel	63 1/2	57 1/2	65 1/2	2 1/2
Cuba Cane	42	37 1/2	37 1/2	1 1/2
Erie	27 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
General Electric	161 1/2	161 1/2	162	1 1/2
General Motors	108	104 1/2	104 1/2	0
General Motors	108 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	0
GT. Nor. pref.	115	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
GT. Nor. Ore	33 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
Inspiration	57	53 1/2	54 1/2	1 1/2
I. M. M.	22	20 1/2	22 1/2	0
do pref.	65 1/2	62 1/2	67	1 1/2
Int. Nickel	45	40 1/2	43 1/2	3 1/2
Int. Paper	46	37 1/2	38	1 1/2
do pref.	96	96 1/2	96 1/2	0
Lack Steel	80 1/2	74 1/2	75	1 1/2
Lehigh Val.	74 1/2	73	73	1 1/2
Max. Mts.	53	50 1/2	51 1/2	1 1/2
Max. Pet.	92 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	1 1/2
Miami	37 1/2	35 1/2	36	1
Mo. Pac. W.	29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2
Mont. Power	98 1/2	97	97	0
Nat. Lead	57 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	1 1/2
N. Y. & N. E.	142	135	135	7 1/2
N. Y. At. Bras.	132	125	125	7 1/2
N. Y. Central	96 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	0
N. Y. Out. & W.	24 1/2	22 1/2	23	1 1/2
New Haven	42 1/2	38 1/2	40	1 1/2
Nor. & West.	120	127 1/2	128	1 1/2
Northern Pacific	106	102	103 1/2	1 1/2
Ohio C. & P.	99 1/2	95 1/2	94	1 1/2
Pacific Mail.	28	19 1/2	21	2
Pennsylvania	52	50 1/2	51 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts. Coal. co.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
Pitts. St. Car.	78 1/2	76	76 1/2	0
Ry. Steel Spring.	48 1/2	46	48 1/2	2 1/2
Ray Cons.	26 1/2	25	25 1/2	1 1/2
Reading	94	89 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
Rep. I. & Steel	79	73 1/2	75	1 1/2
St. Louis T. & S.	20 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	1 1/2
Southern Ry.	29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
Studebaker	107	102	102 1/2	1 1/2
Southern Pacific	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2
Texas Co.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
Union Pacific	135 1/2	138 1/2	135 1/2	1 1/2
U. S. Rubber	56 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/2	1 1/2
U. S. Steel	108 1/2	103 1/2	105 1/2	1 1/2
Utah Cop.	111 1/2	105	106 1/2	1 1/2
Westinghouse	53 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2	2 1/2
Willys-Over.	32	31	32	1 1/2
WORKERS STOCKS				
Alack Gold	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Am. T. & Tel.	126	121	124 1/2	3 1/2
Am. Zinc	38 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	2 1/2
Ariz. Com.	14 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	2 1/2
A. G. & W. L.	99 1/2	90	92 1/2	2 1/2
Cal. & Ariz.	80	77	78 1/2	5 1/2
Copper Range	63 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	1 1/2
Davies-Daly	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0
Do. Paints	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0
Island Creek	65	60	60	5 1/2
Isle Royale	34	32	32 1/2	2 1/2
Lake Copper	14 1/2	13	13	1 1/2
Mass. Cons.	13 1/2	13	13	1 1/2
Mohawk	81 1/2	78 1/2	81	3 1/2
New Haven	42 1/2	38 1/2	40	1 1/2
do. Paints	86	82 1/2	86	1 1/2
North. Butte	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	1 1/2
Old Dominion	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	1 1/2
Pond C. Coal.	20 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	1 1/2
Punta Al Sug.	32	31	31 1/2	1 1/2
Shannon	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/2
Swift & Co.	136 1/2	135	135 1/2	2 1/2
Tamarack	57	49 1/2	56 1/2	8 1/2
U. S. Fruit	141	134 1/2	136 1/2	3 1/2
U. S. Sheet	57	55	56	1 1/2
U. S. Smelt	59	55	55	1 1/2
Utah Cons.	18 1/2	17 1/2	18	1 1/2

NEW HAVEN ROAD COSTS OF DOING BUSINESS HIGH

Inability to Handle at Profit the Big Traffic Now Appears Company's Chief Problem

The remarkable thing about the New Haven Railroad's detailed income report for December, as just filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, is the strong proof it affords of inability to handle with satisfactory profit the enormous amount of business which the public is demanding.

The gain in surplus earnings was due mostly to nonoperating income, including interest and dividends from the road's investments in other properties.

The New Haven itself charged \$263,000 less to maintenance for December, 1916, than for the corresponding period in 1915. The decrease was undoubtedly due to adjustments incident to making Dec. 31 the fiscal year-end. With \$4,120,000, or approximately 10 per cent, expansion in revenues for the last half of the year, the management set aside \$9,806,000, or 23 per cent of gross, for upkeep, which was only \$2,000 more than in the corresponding period in 1915.

It was in December, 1916, that the worst weather conditions in the modern history of New England completely closed up the road's main line. Naturally, its expenses for "conducting transportation" would be presumed to have made a record; and, as a matter of fact, they mounted to \$2,416,000 for the month, a \$255,000 jump over December, 1915.

December, 1916, it now appears, proved even more expensive in this class of expense. The sum of \$2,984,000 was eaten up in "conducting transportation," which represents an increase of \$568,000 above even the trying month of December, 1915.

There was a \$734,000, or 12 per cent, growth in total gross during December, 1916, freight being 3 per cent and passenger revenues 14 per cent heavier. January, according to preliminary returns, shows \$660,000, or 11 per cent more business done than in the initial 1916 month, with the corresponding gain of 9 per cent in freight and of 12 per cent in passenger revenues. What conditions may ensue should hostilities develop between this country and Germany is problematical. In any event, such hostilities would introduce entirely new factors into the New Haven's situation.

Advices from San Francisco also indicate there may be negotiations between the committees and city authorities for sale of the street railway properties to the city. President Jesse W. Lillenthal believes it is the only solution of the city's transportation problems. The city has postponed plans for extending the municipal lines and paralleling Market Street tracks of United Railroads until results of negotiations is known.

HIGHER PRICES FOR QUICKSILVER

The price of quicksilver has within the past few days advanced \$30 a flask. For about four months beginning with last October the price has been steady at \$80 a flask, but since announcement of the German submarine blockade, thereby threatening to cut off imports, it has moved up \$5 at a time to \$110 a flask at present.

On the big rise of a year or so ago quicksilver sold up to \$300 a flask. The actual price in London now is below that in the domestic market, but insurance, etc., considered, the market are about on a parity.

EXPRESS COMPANY BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to reports just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission the leading express companies of the country showed an increase of more than \$12,000,000 in their October business. However, on account of increased operating expenses, net incomes for October were \$6,400,000 less than a year ago.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

Fair tonight and Tuesday with rising temperature; moderate westerly winds.

For New England: Fair and continued cold tonight; Tuesday fair with rising temperature.

*Decrease. +Ex-dividend.

TRADE WITH MEXICO

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Despite the tense relations between Mexico and the United States, commerce during 1916 reached record proportions. The 1916 imports of the United States from Mexico was \$105,000,000, compared with \$83,500,000 in 1915. Exports in

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PLAY CONTINUES TODAY IN TITLE INDOOR TENNIS

New Champion This Year Assured by Default of R. L. Murray in First Round—Other Stars Fail to Show

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play continues today in the United States national indoor lawn tennis singles championship tournament on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory. The opening matches took place Saturday, and in addition to a number of upsets there were one or two defaults, which have removed most of the stars from the competition.

That there will be a new title holder this year became assured when R. L. Murray, last year's champion, defaulted in the first round to C. A. Anderson. Two other prominent candidates for the honor who did not appear for their first round matches were T. R. Pell and W. M. Washburn.

Dean Mathey, the former Princeton varsity player, and one of the eastern team which will go to the Pacific Coast next month, easily won his first-round match from Danforth Geer Jr., of New York, with the loss of only one game in two sets. B. M. Phillips of New York sprang a surprise by defeating E. H. Binzen, United States junior champion, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5. C. B. Herd of California also furnished somewhat of a surprise by defeating Abraham Bassford Jr., New York, in straight sets. The summary:

FIRST ROUND

E. T. Appleby defeated C. M. Ammer, 6-1, 6-0.
D. E. Roberts defeated Merle Johnson, 6-1, 6-2.
V. C. Argulimau defeated T. A. Bruno, 6-2, 6-1.
Dean Mathey defeated D. Geer Jr., 6-0, 6-1.
A. S. Cragin defeated C. A. Sparks by default.
H. H. Letson defeated Willard Botsford, 6-0, 9-7.
J. A. Walbridge defeated R. C. Doggett, 6-2, 6-1.
M. T. Ackerman defeated H. H. Manchester, 6-1, 2-6, 7-5.
G. King defeated John Matthay by default.
Count Salm defeated J. S. Myrick by default.
C. A. Anderson defeated R. L. Murray by default.
C. J. Jolliffe defeated I. Hartman, 6-3, 6-2.
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Paul Gould defeated W. M. Washburn by default.
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G. A. L. Dianne defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6-4, 6-3.
Craig Biddle defeated H. L. Taylor, 6-4, 6-3.
G. Groesbeck defeated H. Notman, 6-1, 6-1.
C. J. Post defeated J. H. Steinkampf, 6-3, 6-2, 7-5.
G. C. Grenz defeated C. Y. Smith by default.
R. B. Haines defeated K. Smith, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3.
C. C. Chambers defeated J. M. Thurlow, 6-3, 6-4.
F. T. Hunter defeated A. von Bemuth, 6-1, 6-0.
H. S. Parker defeated H. W. Robinson, 6-1, 6-0.
A. H. Man Jr. defeated N. Stevens, 6-0, 18-16.

MISSOURI WINS FROM NEBRASKA BY GOOD MARGIN

Excellent Team Work by Victors Takes Basketball Game by Score of 18 to 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—University of Missouri easily made it two straight from the University of Nebraska here by taking Saturday evening's game by a score of 18 to 7. Showing a wonderful brand of teamwork, Missouri rushed Nebraska during the early part of the game, taking a commanding lead and never relinquishing it. At the end of the first half the score was 7 to 2 in favor of Missouri.

Captain Williams of the winning team was easily the star of the contest. He scored 12 points for his team, getting five goals from the floor and throwing two of his six chances from the foul line. Shepherd gave a splendid exhibition of guarding for Missouri. Nebraska was off form at shooting for the basket and Missouri intercepted many passes. Wertz played the best game for Nebraska.

The summary:

MISSOURI NEBRASKA
Shirley, r.f. r.f. Flothow
J. Campbell, l.f. L. H. Campbell
Williams, c. c. Nelson
Viner, slasher, r.e. r.e. Wertz
Shepherd, l.e. l.e. Riddell

Score—Missouri 18; Nebraska 7. Goals from floor—Williams 5; J. Campbell, 1; Viner, 1; Flothow 2; Wertz 1; Shepherd, 1; Riddell 1. Riddell, for Missouri; Flothow 2, Wertz, for Nebraska. Goals from foul—Williams 2; for Missouri; H. Campbell, for Nebraska.

PITCHER KOOB SIGNS CONTRACT

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The signed contract of Ernest Koob for the 1917 season has been received by Branch Rickey, business manager of the St. Louis Americans. Koob is a left-handed pitcher. Thus far Rickey has received 20 signed contracts.

HARVARD 2D PLAYS ST. MARK'S
SOUTHBORO, Mass.—Harvard's second varsity hockey team is scheduled to meet St. Mark's School here today.

WINSTON AGAIN SQUASH TENNIS TITLE-HOLDER

Third Successive Championship for Harvard Club by New York Star—Defeats Dana

SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONS
Year Winner Club
1911—Dr. Alfred Stillman 2d. Harvard Club
1912—Dr. Alfred Stillman 2d. Harvard Club
1913—George Whitney Harvard Club
1914—Dr. Alfred Stillman 2d. Harvard Club
1915—E. S. Winston Harvard Club
1916—E. S. Winston Harvard Club
1917—E. S. Winston Harvard Club

NEW YORK, N. Y.—E. S. Winston, captain of the squash tennis team of the Harvard Club of this city, is today owner of the second United States Squash Tennis Championship Trophy following his victory over Anderson Dana, also of the Harvard Club of New York, in the final round of the 1917 championship tournament on the courts of the Yale Club Saturday afternoon in straight games, 18-14, 15-6, 15-8. This is the third successive year Winston has won the title and the seventh successive year a Harvard Club member has carried off the championship.

Dana has been playing some remarkably strong squash tennis this winter and Winston had not, up to the championship tournament, shown his surprise by defeating E. H. Binzen, United States junior champion, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5. C. B. Herd of California also furnished somewhat of a surprise by defeating Abraham Bassford Jr., New York, in straight sets. The summary:

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NOTES ON POLITICS

The recent statement by M. Briand, the French Prime Minister, on the all-important subject of government by decree must be regarded as a victory for the opponents of any abrogation by the Chamber of its authority. M. Briand, in a statement made to the Committee on Decrees declares that he would be perfectly willing to accept any parliamentary procedure that made it possible to carry through proposals in which the question of National defense was involved. At the same time, however, he stated that he considered legislation by decree to be necessary in the case of certain specified problems, including that of alcohol. It remains to be seen whether the Chamber will give way on this latter point or will insist on maintaining its authority absolutely intact.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Protect the Birds

KANSAS CITY TIMES—Here is a chance for all lovers of birds to do something to help save them from extermination, and the help will cost only a two-cent postage stamp. In December the migratory bird treaty was ratified. It provided for protection in both the United States and Canada of birds which migrate, including wild geese, ducks and quail, which are fast diminishing in numbers, and of birds that feed on insects harmful to agriculture. But the mere ratification of the treaty does not make it effective. To give it force and power Congress must pass an enabling act. Such an act, known as the "Migratory Bird Treaty Act," has been introduced in the Senate and House; but this session of Congress will end March 4, there is a great crush of business before it, and bird lovers fear that the bird act will not be considered at all. The National Association of Audubon Societies is calling upon the people everywhere to write their Senators and Representatives, urging them to support the act. It is an easy thing to do, and it may result in saving the lives of tens of thousands of valuable birds.

There is much earnest effort being made in Tennessee on behalf of a new Constitution for that State, and it is now believed in Nashville that a bill pending in the Legislature calling a convention which will either write a new Constitution or make such changes in the State's organic law as will make it a modern instead of an ancient instrument may be passed.

The creation in the United Kingdom of the new office of Food Controller has brought about an interesting situation in the matter of agricultural administration. Formerly, the Minister for Agriculture reigned supreme in this department, at any rate as far as England and Wales were concerned; but now Lord Devonport, as Food Controller, has an overriding authority. Mr. Prothero, the new Minister for Agriculture, whose querulous allusion to Lord Devonport in a recent speech in the House of Commons as "dominating the situation" was just that kind of delicate side trust so enjoyed by the House, has shown himself most energetic since he took office some weeks ago.

The present Kansas Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, and it proposes to undo one of the important acts of the Democratic Legislature of 1913. This is the removal of the literacy test for voters. The law as it now stands prohibits any person from having help in marking his ballot unless he is intoxicated or has a physical disability that prevents him marking a ballot. The law cuts out the ignorant foreign voter who does not take enough interest in the Government of this country to learn the language and how to participate intelligently in the governmental affairs.

Although the recent acceptance by M. Trepoff of the position of leader of the Right in the Council of the Empire, on condition that that party forsakes its reactionary policy, does, of course, represent a definite gain for the party of progress, progressives in Russia recognize clearly enough that, for the moment, their hands are tied. Under the existing Constitution, neither the Duma nor the Council of Empire have any means of forcing the Government to take any particular course. All extraordinary means of protest, such as street demonstrations, are denied them, as such methods are expressly forbidden by law, and any attempt to transgress the law would only add to the power of the Minister of the Interior. Russia has, however, gone through many similar periods of apparent reaction in the past, and progressives are learning to recognize in them only seasons of preparation for still greater advances in the future.

The United Trades and Labor Assembly of Kentucky has adopted resolutions urging Governor Stanley to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of considering the tax laws proposed by the special commission. Governor Stanley has resisted all efforts up to this time to call an extra session, but those behind the movement still hope to make the pressure so great that he will be compelled to call the Legislature together during this year and leave the regular session open to the consideration of the proposed State-wide prohibition amendment.

A movement is on in South Carolina to have the gubernatorial term four years instead of two. Those behind the movement says the upheaval in the State attendant upon a two-year term more than warrants the change. It is pointed out that hardly is a Governor in South Carolina inaugurated before the campaign opens for his seat. This causes unrest and takes the public mind away from the big affairs of the State, it is said. As for the Governor himself, it is held that a two-year term gives him little more chance than to "break in," and throughout the term he is generally disturbed by political unrest.

Men of the West, elated by the political strength shown by the West in the presidential election, are anxious to increase the vote of the western states, and in those states where women do not yet vote, a quick way to do it is to give them the ballot. In New Mexico the political parties seem insistent on pushing a suffrage amendment, regardless of what the women think of it. Because of the difficulty in altering the suffrage provisions of the Constitution, intentionally made difficult in favor of the Spanish-American vote, the women, prior to the opening of the Legislature, were not disposed to have the suffrage amendment passed, despite the endorsements of the parties. In fact, the National Woman Suffrage Association, represented by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, had advised the New Mexico suffragists not to have the suffrage amendment introduced in the Legislature, and up to a short time ago suffragists were very near certain that it would be suppressed. Then, to and behold, the leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties were found to be

The New Antistrike Bill

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—The compromise arbitration measure introduced in the Senate, in order that the President's promise of legislation to spare the country another such situation as occurred last summer may not wholly fail of fulfillment, provides that when differences between railroads and their employees cannot be settled by the mediation process now available, the President shall add to the commission of mediators two representatives of the railroads and two of the labor organizations, and the augmented body shall have three months in which to try to settle the dispute. A bill of this general character need not be offensive to the brotherhood chiefs and Mr. Gompers. But what would such a law amount to? The augmented board of mediators is given no power to enforce its decisions, and there is no provision for effective restraint on striking, either during or on the conclusion of the mediatory proceedings. The President, to be sure, is expressly authorized to utilize the armed forces of the country to move the mails, and, if necessary, may draft railroad men into the service of the United States for that purpose. But the former power a President always has had, as Mr. Cleveland demonstrated in the "Debs Rebellion." The brotherhoods may object to the draft provision, and, if done, Congress may be expected to strike it out. The new bill does not promise much.

FUTURE OF BRITISH COAL TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The National Syndicate of Railways, the Federation of Engineers and Stokers, and several other railwaymen's unions have decided to merge into one body under the title of the National Federation of the Railway Workers of France, of the Colonies and the Protectorates. This organization will form part of the Confédération Générale du Travail and of the International Federation of Transports. The decision was arrived at at a meeting of the unions concerned in which the statutes of the new organization were unanimously adopted and a general meeting was called for the immediate future. The meeting also declared its intention of continuing to show its devotion to the cause of National defense which had called forth a strong expression of appreciation on the part of the Government. Such an attitude could not fail to prove beneficial to the federation and it therefore demanded that solidarity among the members which would give the organization the power which it needed to defend its corporate interests.

COBURG-GOTHA SUCCESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The president of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. Adam Nimmo to be chairman of the committee appointed to consider the position of the coal trade after the war, especially with reference to foreign competition. Mr. Nimmo takes the place of Lord Rhonda, who resigned in consequence of his appointment as president of the Local Government Board.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Charles James Barr, who is to be assistant librarian of Yale University, with the rank of professor, is an expert librarian, having been graduated from the New York State Library School at Albany in 1902, and since that time has been employed in the Library of Congress, Washington, and as assistant librarian in the John C. Raray Library of Chicago. This latter institution, chiefly a reference collection of technical literature, with a total annual income of \$230,000 and a collection of nearly 500,000 volumes and pamphlets, has found in Mr. Barr a competent servant. Honors in his profession have come to him in the Middle West; he has been president of the Chicago Library Club and of the Illinois Library Association. He is a contributor to the technical periodicals of his calling. Yale, through him, will be able to increase in a marked way the completeness and value of her library, on its technical sides. Professor Barr is a native of Aurora, Ill., and got his first academic degree at the University of Michigan.

M. Louis Loucheur, Undersecretary of Munitions in the present Briand Cabinet, is a native of Roubaix. After passing from the Ecole Polytechnique into an artillery regiment, in which he spent a year, M. Loucheur entered the service of the Compagnie du Nord, in which he remained, in various capacities for six years. Not finding enough scope for his activities, he left the company and turned his attention to public works. For 12 years he has been engaged in the carrying out of a succession of schemes of first-rate importance, both abroad and in France. He obtained the construction of a number of railways in the Turkish Empire, in the Balkans, and in Serbia, and built the Olofson railway in Russia. Since the war he has given his entire attention to the organizing of munition works. It was owing to his initiative that the Lyons Exhibition buildings were transformed into an immense factory for the production of small ammunition. He has also had charge of a number of other war factories in various parts of France.

George Foster Peabody, who is acting as secretary of the American Union Against Militarism, which is working for a national referendum to guide the President and Congress in their course toward Germany, is a radical banker and a man of wealth. For years he has been one of Mr. Bryan's most loyal supporters and lieutenants in the East of the United States. He was treasurer of the Democratic National Committee from 1896 to 1905. His personal service and his wealth have been for many years devoted to altruistic enterprises, like Hampton Institute, Tuskegee, the General Education Board, and the Southern Education Board, of which latter organization he is now treasurer. Mr. Peabody's interest in an educational and social renaissance in the South is due in part to his being a native of Georgia.

Raymond Bartlett Stevens, chief examiner in the legal department of the Federal Trade Board, at Washington, has been nominated by the President to be a member of the new Federal Shipping Board. Mr. Stevens is a native of Binghamton, N. Y., who studied at Harvard, and, after graduating at that university's law school, settled in New Hampshire and began to practice his profession. He also became interested in politics, was elected to the State Legislature in 1909, 1911 and 1913. In that body he made his mark as a Progressive. Heartily in sympathy with the reform movements then powerful in the State, he found popular support, and was sent from the Second New Hampshire District to Congress, where, during his one term, he became prominent as the advocate of legislation governing the conduct of business in the country, legislation summed up in what was known as the Fair Trade Bill.

Daniel Willard, head of the United States Civilian Advisory Commission, cooperating with the Council of National Defense, is president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with headquarters at Baltimore. He has held this important position in the transportation world since 1910, and during his administration the road's operating capacity and financial status have radically changed for the better, and it has ceased to be one of the speculative properties dallied with by persons conspicuous in "high finance." Mr. Willard, like so many men of his calling and high status in the contemporary railway world, began at the bottom; but he started with a better education than many of his rivals. Starting with New England (he is a Vermonter), he found his way to increasingly responsible positions with roads like the Erie, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Colorado Midland. His first practical knowledge of the road over which he now rules was, in 1899-1901, he served it as assistant general manager. Mr. Willard has steadily thrown his influence, as a railway chieftain, against provocative and irritating tactics in dealing with organized labor; and he is reckoned as an irascible influence in the transportation world.

FUSION OF RAILWAY UNIONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The National Syndicate of Railways, the Federation of Engineers and Stokers, and several other railwaymen's unions have decided to merge into one body under the title of the National Federation of the Railway Workers of France, of the Colonies and the Protectorates. This organization will form part of the Confédération Générale du Travail and of the International Federation of Transports. The decision was arrived at at a meeting of the unions concerned in which the statutes of the new organization were unanimously adopted and a general meeting was called for the immediate future. The meeting also declared its intention of continuing to show its devotion to the cause of National defense which had called forth a strong expression of appreciation on the part of the Government. Such an attitude could not fail to prove beneficial to the federation and it therefore demanded that solidarity among the members which would give the organization the power which it needed to defend its corporate interests.

TORONTO RAISES BIG FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—The four-day campaign to raise \$2,250,000 in this city for the Canadian Patriotic Fund resulted in \$3,000,000 being sent in prior to Feb. 1. Of this amount friends in the United States sent \$225,000.

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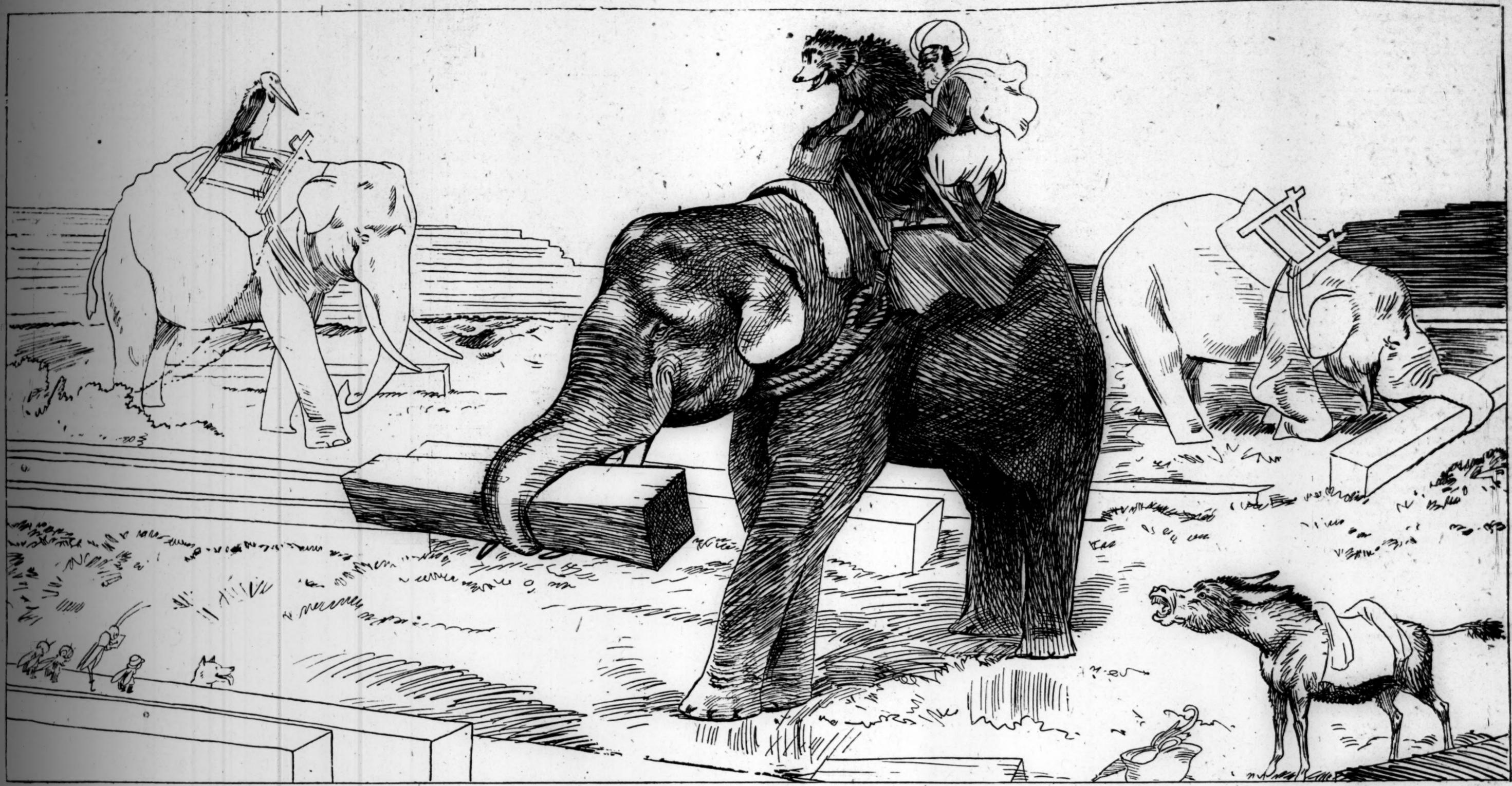
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Elephants in a Teakwood Lumber Yard Show What Clever Workmen They Are



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Like the water buffaloes, the elephants, both wild and domesticated, are hard-working citizens of India. In bad roads, crowded places, and on uneven ground, elephants can drag or push loads which neither horses nor oxen could move. Elephants not only handle their sheer strength intelligently, but they make cunning use of their great weight.

As you can see in the picture, the elephants are acting as "hands" in a

lumber yard. No sooner had the elephants heard that the visitors to the jungle had been watching the water buffaloes at work, than they at once sent a message in which they invited the party to come to the lumber yard. "We will show you what real work is," remarked one elephant, knowingly. "Beside our task of piling up heavy teakwood timbers, the water buffaloes' work in the rice fields is mere play. Men could till the rice fields themselves, if worst came to worst, but men could never manage the teakwood

timbers. We are lords of the timber yards, I can assure you all. Do come and see."

And of course the party accepted this invitation.

No sooner did they appear at the lumber yard—the little dark man and the bear, General (formerly Adjutant) Stork, Dingo (now a tame dog with a collar), the ever-interested bees and our Mr. Grasshop, pencil and pad at hand—than the elephants dismissed their regular drivers, or chauffeurs, manitous, or whatever they are. And, you know, elephants have a means of

forcing men to do what they wish; when they feel inclined to have their own way, they generally get it. The drivers once gone, those who so desired were asked to mount the elephants and ride about while the work was being done. So the little dark man and the bear got upon one elephant, and General (formerly Adjutant) Stork got upon another, while Mr. Grasshop and the bees stood at one side, upon a pile of timbers, looking on eagerly and taking careful notes of all that took place. And so the work went on—the lifting and the

carrying and the piling up of these great teakwood timbers, for this teakwood is one of the valuable products of India.

But why is Dingo standing so far away, with only his head appearing over a heap of timbers? You surely want to know; for Dingo is usually in the very midst of the fun and it is odd to observe him watching it from a safe distance, even though he seems to be enjoying himself. He will explain:

"Why," he said, "it's this way. I thought best not to show myself in

the public again until it is discovered ex-

actly what sort of a tail I have. Some of my American friends think I have a bushy tail, but a relative of mine who lives at the Bronx Zoo certainly has a smooth one. They do say that animals in captivity sometimes differ in appearance from animals in their wild state, here in the jungle—even if they do wear collars. Perhaps my cousin Dingo, at the Bronx Zoo in New York, has worked the bush off his tail. I can't answer as to just what sort of tail I ought to have; I can't see my own very well, you know. And so, until the matter is settled, I thought

I'd just crouch behind this pile of timbers. It doesn't mean that I am not enjoying things to the full."

Notice the little donkey down in the corner of the picture. He became so excited that he threw back his head, lifted up his voice and said, "Hee-haw, hee-haw!" But no one understood donkey language, and it was not known what "hee-haw" meant. When our Mr. Grasshop, notebook in hand, asked the donkey what he meant by saying "Hee-haw," he replied by saying "Hee-haw" again. And there the matter rests.

A Three-Cornered Castle

Do you like to read the novels of Sir Walter Scott, and if so, have you read "Guy Mannering"? Then, if ever you are in Southeastern Scotland, do not fail to take a train to the town of Dumfries and then drive six or seven miles out to Caerlaverock Castle, which, it is said, Scott had in thought when he described the Ellangowan of the story. You will enjoy exploring it—this ruined old castle—and discovering in what respects it fits in with Scott's picture of it and in what ways it does not correspond.

Caerlaverock Castle, now only a mass of ruined walls and vine-covered towers, stands on low ground near the sea. Because its situation was not in itself a strong one, the castle had to provide its own protection; thus it had very thick walls, two moats and three portcullises. As you cross the marshy fields on your way to the ruins, you will see that, oddly enough, the castle was built in the shape of a triangle; the books tell us that each side of the triangle is 123 feet long, but now only two sides are left out of the original three, for the Roundheads came along in the year 1640 and battered one side of the castle all to pieces, in that unpleasant way that they had.

The castle belonged to the powerful Maxwell family, to which the present Duchess of Norfolk belongs, and near the entrance is a bit of carving on which is the motto of that family: "I bid you fair; I give you welcome." Also near the entrance is the Maxwell coat-of-arms, and over the windows which face the triangular inner court are carved the arms of the numerous noble families with which the Maxwells intermarried. You can easily pick out the double eagle of the Heralds and the fleur-de-lis of the Guise. Against the walls of the courtyard gay flowers now cling—roses of many colors, St. John's-wort, teazel and Scotch thistles, of course. Across one side of the courtyard once ran a grand banquet hall which was 100 feet long, and over this was the chapel—but Cromwell left only the walls standing, just enough to show us what a fine castle was once here. It even boasted a "reading room" for the ladies and another for the gentlemen, so the guide assures his visitors. Perhaps, if they had any books in these libraries, they would have loaned some to the poor Duke of Albany who is

said to have been imprisoned in the Royal Tower at Caerlaverock.

And it was to this ruined castle that Guy Mannering went exploring, even as do modern visitors today. And we read in Scott:

"On entering the gateway, he found that the rude magnificence of the inner court amply corresponded with the grandeur of the exterior. On the one side ran a range of windows lofty and large, divided by carved mullions of stone, which had once lighted the great hall of the castle; on the other, were various buildings of different heights and dates, yet so united as to present to the eye a certain general effect of uniformity of front. The doors and windows were ornamented with projections exhibiting rude specimens of sculpture and tracery, partly entire and partly broken down, partly covered by ivy and trailing plants, which grew luxuriantly among the ruins. That end of the court which faced the entrance had also been formerly closed by a range of buildings; but owing, it was said, to its having been battered by the ships of the Parliament under Deane, during the long Civil War, this part of the castle was much more ruinous than the rest, and exhibited a great chasm through which Mannering could observe the sea, and the little vessel (an armed lugger) which retained her station in the center of the bay."

When Joseph got home that afternoon, he found his father as usual at work in the kitchen. Mr. Mirabello made plaster reproductions for several art stores in the city, and this particular afternoon he was finishing half-a-dozen busts of Shakespeare which must be ready for delivery by the next morning. Joseph sat down in a chair by the table and looked at the heads critically. Finally he said to his father in Italian, "Was Mr. Shakespeare as great a man as Abraham Lincoln?"

Mrs. Walker held up her finger restrainingly. "Any subject so important as this deserves a good deal of thinking, I believe, and so those who want to think shall have plenty of time for it."

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The sculptor looked up from the bust he was tinting with ivory and asked in surprise, "Who was Abraham Lincoln?" Where did he live?"

"Oh!" exclaimed Joseph in great amazement. "In America he lived, of course." And then in a torrent of words he poured forth the story the teacher had read, while his father listened intently, though he kept on with his work, nodding his head at the most exciting parts and saying aloud, "Veramente un grand'uomo," which Joseph knew meant in English, "Truly a great man."

"Do you think he was as great as Shakespeare?" Joseph asked as he finished his story.

"I cannot say," answered his father.

Katherine Lee Bates.

Abraham Lincoln's Influence

"But I think maybe he was as great as Garibaldi." Just at this point Joseph's three younger brothers and his sister Rosa came tumbling into the kitchen, asking for supper, and Joseph had no more opportunity to talk about Lincoln. But as soon as supper was done, he drew a chair up to one corner of the big kitchen table and began to write. The other children crowded round to see what he was doing and to ask questions, just as they always did, so that Joseph was glad when their mother sent them to bed. But, even with the house quiet and no one to bother him except the big gray cat who liked nothing better than a seat on his shoulder, the young scribe found it hard to put his thoughts on paper.

Finally he gave up in despair, saying, as he put away his paper and pencil, "I must think about it some more. I feel it in my heart but I cannot say it in a letter," and then, for want of something better to do, he picked up an art catalogue that belonged to his father and began listlessly turning the pages. Suddenly he stopped in surprise and looked more closely at one of the pictures. "Yes, it is under the picture were the words, "Head of Abraham Lincoln."

"It is like the picture the teacher showed us in the book," thought Joseph, and ran to show his father, who was laboriously going over figures in a leather-bound account book in the front room.

"Why do you never make this head?" he asked his father eagerly.

"First I must get a model," his father answered, "and models are expensive and then I must be sure that what I make is something the stores will buy. Of Shakespeare and Dante I am sure, but not of this one."

"Oh, oh!" exclaimed Joseph. " Didn't I tell you the story? Such a great American! The stores will buy, of course. How much will the model cost?"

"Oh, \$5 maybe. Perhaps some day I can buy one, but not now."

The next Wednesday Joseph handed in his letter, and on Thursday the teacher said to him, "On the 12th of February, we are going to have special exercises in honor of Lincoln. I want you to read your letter then, only, since we are to have visitors, you can begin it by saying, 'Ladies and Gentlemen' instead of 'Dear Miss Walker,' and—"

"Oh, I know," interrupted Joseph. "You want me to make it like a speech."

"Yes, that's the idea exactly."

"Then can't I learn it and give it without the paper? I think I could do better than that."

"Certainly, if you want to," and the teacher smiled indulgently at the eager voice and the impetuous Italian gestures which accompanied the question.

"An original speech about Abraham Lincoln," announced Miss Walker on the afternoon of the exercises, "by one of our new Americans, Joseph Mirabello."

Joseph walked bravely to the platform and faced his audience with a happy, shining face. "Ladies and Gentlemen," he began, speaking as impressively as he could, "To me, Abraham Lincoln is the greatest man I know about. Ever since I have heard about him in a book, I keep thinking all the time how great he is. When I went home that day I heard about him in the book, I told my father all the story, and he replied to me that maybe Abraham Lincoln is as great as Garibaldi. I wish I had known Abraham Lincoln. I wish all my family had known him. He was the kind of man that would shake hands with my family and say, 'I am pleased to meet you.' He would not laugh at us and say 'Dago.' The reason I admire Abraham Lincoln is because, when he was President, he kept on loving the common people. He did not get proud and make fun of them. He loved them just the same."

"Often I have asked my father why he does not become an American citizen. He answers me that he has no time. But in my heart I think it is because no American man ever shakes my father's hand, and so my father thinks he is not important. But, when I see the people go into the art stores and buy my father's work, then I know my father is very important."

"I tell you the story? Such a great American! The stores will buy, of course. How much will the model cost?"

"Oh, oh!" exclaimed Joseph. " Didn't I tell you the story? Such a great American! The stores will buy, of course. How much will the model cost?"

"Well, I declare," said one member of the school board to another as Joseph took his seat amid great applause. "I'm going to find that boy's father and shake hands with him myself."

"He did so that very day, and two weeks later Joseph's father took out his first papers to become a citizen of the United States."

Pioneer Days in Oregon

In her book, "Early Days in Old Oregon," Katharine B. Judson tells interesting tales of the adventures of the fortunate children who lived in this new country when it was first being settled. "The best playground was along the banks of the river, or Puget Sound," she writes. "The sound was particularly a good playground. There were brightly colored stones and gleaming shells. One could find clams by digging in the sand and rocks at low tide. At low tide, also, there were the starfish, purplish and yellow and straw colored. There were sea cucumbers, a fish which looked like a big curved cucumber when it lies in the water. It has no fins or tail or mouth or eyes that one can see; and, if it gets left on the shore by the retreating tide, the hot sun wilts it down until it is just like a wilted old cucumber, and almost as soft as jelly. There were small crabs which scampered about madly if one overturned the middle-sized stones. It was great fun to play on the shores of Puget Sound."

"There were wild flowers in the woods—trilliums and rhododendrons and wild syringa, besides the bright red flowers of the currant, and many others. But children went very little into the dark, cool woods, with its towering great trees, because of the wild animals which might be there."

"Waterways were the only roads, except the narrow Indian trails through the dim forests. So children learned early how to paddle and swim, and the waters were full of fish, just as the shores abounded in crabs and clams."

"When the children first came to the Oregon country they wore clothing of cotton and wool. But if that wore out, and there were no stores nearby, how were they to dress? At first, you remember, when there was only an elk skin hung in the open doorway, Indians pushed it aside and walked in. They wanted to see how white people lived. Later, when the lower half door kept them out, they leaned over it, and Indian mothers watched the white mothers wash and iron and sew and darn and patch their children's clothing. But when it was quite worn out, and patching did no good, the white mothers had to watch the Indians. They saw that the Indian women wore buckskin clothing; that they used deer sinew instead of

thread. And the white mothers had to learn from their red neighbors."

"At first they were not successful. The buckskin, when wet, behaved dreadfully. If the boys were caught in a light rain in the woods, while picking salal berries or Oregon grapes, so that mother could make most delicious jam, or the older boys, dressed in buckskins, also, were rained upon when cutting brush in the clearing, or logging with their fathers, their trousers would stretch until the heels dragged on the ground. Then, when they stood before the fire and dried the buckskin, it became as hard and stiff as tin. White women learned after a while that buckskin must be properly smoked, else it was useless for clothing."

"When a few stores came, even if there was no thread, mothers bought heavy canvas, and the children raveled it out for strong thread. Even before schools came the days were busy ones, for the girls helped mother with the housework and with the little children, while the boys helped in burning the twigs and small branches in the clearing around the cabin, in cutting underbrush, in milking the cows and tending the horses, and in all the endless work that there is in a pioneer homestead."

"At night, if they read at all, it was stretched out on the floor before the open fireplace, just as Abraham Lincoln had done when a boy in his log cabin on the Illinois prairie. The lamps of dogfish oil gave very little light. But the children, after a busy day, were too sleepy to stay up late. And even after they went to bed, they heard only for a short time the lonely cry of the loon, or perhaps the song of an Indian mother near by, singing to her papoose."

My Valentine

I have a little valentine
That some one sent to me.
It's pink and white and red and blue,
And pretty as can be.

Forget-me-nots are round the edge,
And tiny roses, too;
And such a lovely piece of lace—
The very palest blue.

And in the center there's a heart,
As red as red can be.
And on it's written, all in gold,
"To You, with Love from Me."

—Mary C. Parsons, in Youths Companion.

THE HOME FORUM

About Enemies

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERY mortal has at one time or another some experience with enemies, for the obvious reason that in his human make-up he has a comprehension of enmity. He feels, under varying circumstances, unloved toward others, or believes others to be unloving to him. This, again obviously, because every person is not at all times likable under the conflict of interests which separates and antagonizes people, and because to understand what truly is in the heart of another demands more than human sight and evidence. The enmity all human beings know something about, personalizes itself under the stress of affairs, into enemies. And it needs a higher and broader outlook than the personal to deal justly and satisfactorily with this one universal enemy to the peace of mankind.

Christian Science furnishes this outlook. It lifts thought to understand the spiritual facts of being, in which the brotherhood of man is truly unapportioned. To comprehend this at all, however, we must see the revelation of Christianity as contradicting the belief that evil and matter have anything to do with the real man or with true manhood. By the real man, Christian Science means that immortal idea, or spiritual idea, which God, as divine Mind, creates and cherishes as His own image and likeness. This man is spiritual and eternal, never born into matter and never dying out of it, but the divine original, of which every mortal is a counterfeit. Popular belief has expected to die out of matter to find spiritual being. Christ and Science says that because spiritual being, God's likeness, is the reality of man, dwelling now and forever back of the counterfeit material thing we have falsely called man, we have rather to

waken out of matter, or the belief in understanding if he would escape either the giving or taking of enmity. How would this help the person who is involved in a quarrel, who is tempted to hate, or who fears another's hatred? For if religion can not practically help these things it has little value. Among the things to be learned we find this: that the effort to love an unloved person often fails because we keep the person and his unlovedness mentally before us in the very effort to love him. Now it is humanly impossible to love an unloved or an evil thing, nor does Christianity ask us to. We are taught to abhor evil, albeit to love our enemies. So, logically, the only way out is the way of Christian Science, which separates evil from man, and leaves us honoring and cherishing man while abhorring evil. The inconsistent effort to love an evil person, however honest the effort may be, is at best confusing. But to stop the mental contemplation of the offending person, to forget him for a time, and turn to earnest communion with the one Mind, God, wherein man is revealed to be divine likeness and image, ever one with divine Love, is to fill one's own thought with spiritual reality. Then, turning again, perhaps, to the erstwhile enemy, we may find he cannot now disturb us! Even though the person may not have changed, our thought about what he is, or about what he can do to us, has altered radically through that communion with divine Mind. We cannot find him as we formerly saw him, for we have been in our prayer mentally contemplating man as apart from all evil, and the application follows for this man. We never need to change the other man. The change in ourself breaks the deadlock between us. Our escape from believing enmity to be any part of man wholly alters our relationship to the other one. As a bridge undermined and broken at one end can no longer be crossed, so the dislike between two mortals, dissolved by one, breaks the span of evil belief between the two. He who does not build or maintain a bridge, need fear none. He is far from loving or tolerating evil, of course; but he turns from what he sees at the far end of the bridge, to demolish the evil at his own

Down the Zambezi

From Livingstone's Journal:

"The country is becoming very beautiful and furrowed by deep valleys; the underlying rocks, being igneous, have yielded fertile soil. There is great abundance of large game. The buffaloes select open spots, and often eminences, as standing places through the day. We crossed the Mbati, and found in its bed rocks of pink marble. Some little hills near it are capped by marble of a beautiful whiteness."

"Passing the rivulet Losito, and through the ranges of hills, we reached the residence of Semalembue on the 18th. His village is situated at the bottom of ranges through which the Kafue finds a passage, and close to

the bank of that river. The Kafue, sometimes called Kahowhe or Bashukulompo River, is upward of two hundred yards wide here, and full of hippopotami, the young of which may be seen perched on the necks of their dams. At this point we had reached about the same level as Linyanti."

"Semalembue paid us a visit soon after our arrival, and said that he had often heard of me, and now that he had the pleasure of seeing me, he feared that I should sleep the first night at his village hungry. This was considered the handsome way of introducing a present, for he then handed five or six baskets of meal and maize, and an enormous one of ground nuts. Next morning he gave me about twenty-five baskets more of meal. I could make but a poor return for his kindness; but he accepted my apologies politely, saying that he knew that there were no goods in the country from which I had come, and, in professing great joy at the words of peace I spoke, he said, 'Now I shall cultivate largely, in the hope of eating and sleeping in peace.' It is noticeable that all whom we have yet met eagerly caught up the idea of living in peace as the probable effect of the gospel."

"Semalembue was accompanied by about forty people, all large men. They have much wool on their heads, which is sometimes drawn all together up to the crown and tied there in a large tapering bunch. The forehead and round by the ears is shaved close to the base of the tuft. Others draw out the hair to one side and twist it into little strings. The rest is taken over and hangs above the ear, which gives the appearance of having a cap cocked jauntily on the side of the head."

"The mode of salutation is by clapping the hands. Various parties of women came from the surrounding villages to see the white men, but all seemed very timid. Their fear, which I seldom could allay, made them, when addressed, clap their hands with increasing vigor. Sekwebu was the only one of the Makololo who knew this part of the country; and this was the region which his mind was best adapted for the residence of a tribe. The natives generally have a good idea of the nature of the soil and pasture, and Sekwebu expatiated with great eloquence on the capabilities of this part for supplying the wants of the Makololo. There is certainly abundance of room at present in the country for thousands and thousands more of population."

"Never," said Rousseau to his friend Sensier, 'was day long enough; never was night short enough. Have you ever heard of that coxcomb, of that impudent person, called Pygmalion, who was so satisfied with his work that he came to love it? I would like to experience this presumption; it might be a crushing happiness, but I shall never attain it.' Rousseau further maintained that a man should be courageous, faithful, rich enough to produce only one grand work, so that this work should be a masterpiece and glory man in his creation. 'Were I allowed to have a wish,' he said, 'it would be that I were a millionaire, with nothing to

do but to labor upon the creation of a unique work; to devote myself to it, to suffer and enjoy it, until I should be content with it, and, after years of proof, I could sign it and say, "There stops my strength, and there has my heart ceased to beat." Then, says Rousseau, he could pass his time in drawing or in painting for my amusement, studies which would be but flowers thrown on the work of which I should be satisfied.'

"Recalling this wish, it seems the

height of irony to read that, sixty

years later, pictures by Rousseau

command almost any price that one

chooses to ask for them. We observe,

in an auction sale in 1913, that his

landscape, 'The Pool,' brought \$17,000; that his 'Plateau de Belle Croix' soared up to \$15,200; while pictures

fetching less than twenty-five thousand francs are so frequent as not even to be worth our notice. Any

important work by Rousseau, when

it comes on the market now, is a matter

of large concern and interest to both dealer and collector, who would

journey across the ocean for the

privilege of bidding on it, and it

would bring a great fortune, with

many anxious for it. So are the

changes of the years, for the one-time

'Grand Refusé' has become a

personage to be reckoned with in art."

Such Things

Such things as honor and love and faith are not only nobler than food and drink, but indeed I think we do them more and suffer more sharply

for their absence.—R. L. Stevenson.

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"Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery unshackled, a greater tyrant deposed; in it, more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it no orphans starving, no widows weeping. By it, none wounded in feeling, none injured in interest; even the dram-maker and dram-seller will have glided into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change, and will stand ready to join all others in the universal song of gladness. And what a noble ally to the cause of political freedom; with such an aid its march cannot fail to be on and on, till every son of earth shall drink in rich fruition the sorrow-quenching draughts of perfect liberty. Happy day when—*all appetites controlled, all poisons subdued, all matter subjected—mind, all-conquering mind, shall live and move, the monarch of the world. Glorious consummation! Hail, fall of fury! Reign of reason, all hail!*" Abraham Lincoln before the Washington Society of Springfield, Ill., Feb. 22, 1842.

"The question of the ages had come to the test. Can a nation endure dedicated to the proposition that all men are free and equal? We now look back and see how much depended upon the character of the Chief Magistrate in

that crucial hour. Generals might fall, but the President cannot fall. He was to command through a four years battle. He was to be master through a four years tempest. At every point, in every moment, he must prove his full sufficiency. He must be wise, resolute, courageous, firm, patient, loyal and true. He must impress all others that he comes up to the standard of this great measure.

"And so it was; he so impressed all those who saw him rightly and truly. Those near him felt continually the masterly of his wisdom. His serene confidence restored the lapsing faith of men. His never relaxing hope cheered them on to victory. Experience in hardships had given him a brave and hopeful disposition. Experience in professional life had disciplined and steadied his mind. Atentive reading and observation had taught him much. His learning was sufficient to balance his perfect practicality. It was that sufficiency of learning which comes inevitably in this land of ours, bountiful in all things, to such a man as Lincoln was, in the course of twenty-five years' diligent professional life and close attention to public affairs. It was sufficient to enable him to see things in their relations, and to act with intelligent discrimination; sufficient to give liberal views, dissipate narrowness, and broaden judgment. He had learned the theory, the objects, the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Bain photograph © G. G. Barnard

Barnard's Lincoln, to Stand in Cincinnati, O.

How beautiful to see
Once more a shepherd of mankind
Indeed.

Who loved his charge, but never loved
to lead;

One whose meek flock the people joyed
to be.

Not lured by any cheat of birth.
But by his clear-grained human
worth.

And brave old wisdom of sincerity!

They knew that outward grace is
dust;

They could not choose but trust
In that sure-footed mind's unfaltering
skill;

And supple-tempered will.

That bent like perfect steel, to spring
again and thrust.

His was no lonely mountain-peak of
mind.

Thrusting to thin air o'er our cloudy
bars.

A sea-mark now, now lost in vapors
blind;

Broad prairie, rather, genial, level-
lined.

Fruitful and friendly for all human
kind.

Yet also nigh to heaven and loved of
loftiest stars.

Here was a type of the true elder
race.

And one of Plutarch's men talked with
us, face to face.

Great captains, with their guns and
drums,

Disturb our judgment for the hour.

But at last silence comes;

These all are gone, and, standing like
a tower,

Our children shall behold his fame.

The kindly-earnest, brave, foresee-
ing man,

Sagacious, patient, dreading praise,
not blame,

New birth of our new soil, the first
American!

—Lowell.

Addison the Urbane

"I have often reflected," says Steele of Addison, "after a night spent with him, apart from all the world, that I had had the pleasure of conversing with him on an intimate acquaintance of Terence and Catullus, who had all their wit and nature brightened with humor, more exquisite and delightful than any other man ever possessed." And Pope, a rival of Addison, and a bitter rival, adds: "His conversation had something in it more charming than I have found in any other man." These sayings express the whole talent of Addison: his writings are conversations, masterpieces of English urbanity and reason; nearly all the details of his life and character have contributed to nourish this urbanity and this reasoning.

At the age of seventeen, we find him at Oxford, studious and peaceful, loving solitary walks under the elms, avenues, and amongst the beautiful meadows on the banks of the Cherwell. From the thorny brake of school

education he chose the only flower—a withered one, doubtless, Latin verse, but one which compared to the erudition, to the theology, to the logic of the time, is still a flower. He celebrates, in strophes or hexameters, the peace of Ryswick, or the system of Dr. Burnett; he composes little ingenious poems on a puppet-show, or the battle of the pygmies and cranes; he learns to praise and jest—in Latin, it is true—but with such success that his verses recommended him for the rewards of the ministry, and even came to the knowledge of Boileau. At the same time he imbues himself with the Latin poets; he knows them by heart, even the most affected, Claudian and Prudentius; presently in Italy quotations will rain from his pen; from top to bottom, in all its nooks, and under all its aspects, his memory is stuffed with Latin verses. We see that he loves them, scans them with delight, that a fine caesura charms him, that every delicacy touches him, that no hue of art or emotion escapes him, that his literary tact is refined, and prepared to relish all the beauties of thought and expression. Addison would have done better to enlarge his knowledge—to study Latin prose-writers, Greek literature, Christian antiquity, modern Italy, which he scarcely knew. But this limited culture, leaving him weaker, made him more refined. He formed his art by studying only the monuments of Latin urbanity; he acquired a taste for the elegance and refinements, the triumphs and artifices of style; he became self-contemplative, correct, capable of knowing and perfecting his own tongue. In the designed reminiscences, the happy allusions, the discreet tone of his little poems, I find beforehand many traits of the Spectator.—From Taine's "English Literature."

At the age of seventeen, we find him at Oxford, studious and peaceful, loving solitary walks under the elms, avenues, and amongst the beautiful meadows on the banks of the Cherwell.

From Gion When the Sun Declines

From Gion when the sun declines
The world below is clear to see: . . .

Like a dull bee the steamer plies
And settles on the jutting pier:

The barges, strange sailing butter-
flies,

Round idle headlands idly veer.

The painted sceneries recall
Such toil as Canaletto spent.

To give each brick upon each wall
Its due partition of cement.

Yet rather seem those lands below
From Gion at the close of day

As vivid as a cameo

Graved by the poet Gautier.

—James Elroy Flecker.

The Duty of Literature

"You will agree with me," the stranger says in Maxim Gorky's "The Reader," "that the duty of literature is to aid man in understanding himself, to raise his faith in himself, to develop his longing for truth; to combat what is bad in men; to find what is good in them; . . . to do everything in short, to render men strong in a noble sense

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1917

EDITORIALS

Abraham Lincoln

The marvelous thing is that Lincoln's memory should be cherished and revered no more by those for whose well-being he struggled than by those against whom his life was one continuous protest. At no time in his career was he a demagogue, and he was confronted with no greater problem, from his entrance into public life until his departure from it, than that of disappointing his enemies, and thousands who called themselves his friends, in refusing to arouse class or sectional bitterness. Throughout the Great Debate, when temptations to turn aside from the all-important issue and indulge in bitter attacks on persons were strong and frequent, he held steadfastly to his purpose, and shamed his opponents by moderation quite as often as he confounded them by logic. To Lincoln, the cause in which he had enlisted was not personal, or sectional or partisan, but humanitarian, and, while seemingly he lost many opportunities of striking stunning blows, for he was possessed of weapons in abundance, he preferred to sacrifice this advantage, that he might find an entrance to the consciences of men through reason rather than through passion.

Lincoln met the fiery eloquence of Douglas with smiling calmness and imperturbable good humor. Whether impugned directly or through his friends, or through the section of the people of whom he gradually became the champion, he made reply by a passing remark free from bitterness, or related an anecdote which turned the thought of his audience into a clearer and smoother channel. And, contrary to a belief that for a long time obtained among those who knew the man only in a superficial way, Lincoln used his anecdotes with penetrating insight into the requirements of the moment, with regard for his general line of argument, and seldom, if ever, with the purpose simply of winning a laugh. He kept constantly in view the task which he had prepared for himself, and he was as determined in the early days of his campaigning in Illinois as he was in later times at Washington that no personal consideration, no personal resentment, should turn him from that task. He refused, at all times, to be regarded as one who had a private interest to serve, or as one who had been chosen to serve the private interests of others; he would be content with nothing less than that he should be looked upon as only the medium through which an idea vital to the Nation should be expressed.

People came from all parts of the country to hear him in the Great Debate, as they afterward came to see him in the Great Conflict, and among them were many who came to scoff. The trained politicians, the petted statesmen, the patrician of the South, the fanatical Abolitionist of the North saw him, heard him, weighed, and measured him. He went too far, or he did not go far enough. He said too much, or he said too little. He was too much disposed toward one side, or too lenient toward the other, but the mass of the people who heard him, or who read what he said, liked him, and gradually came to trust him, and to love him, because of the steadfastness of his course. It was the unselfed Lincoln that won the hearts of his countrymen. Here was a man who spoke the truth for its own sake; who could not be induced by flattery, or intimidated by threat, to diverge from it one hair's breadth; who looked beyond and far above all present gain, all partisan advantage, all sordid considerations, to the welfare of universal democracy.

Lincoln was a native of the South, and was to a great degree Southern in sympathy. He was Western by adoption, and a perfect type of the hardy Western pioneer. He was Eastern by descent. But long before he came to be regarded as a political leader his associates discovered that his views were wider than the continent, and that his patriotism could not be circumscribed by geographical limitations. Lincoln was, in his time, a national character. In the estimation of mankind he has since become a world character. Long before Richmond fell the South had begun to regard him as a friend. The thought was like balm to the wounds of Dixie that, when the hour of settlement should come, Abraham Lincoln would be there to temper animosity with mercy, to lead the contending forces into the ways of peace, to restore harmony and union by taking the shortest route.

When the time for settlement came and Lincoln was no longer there, the South's regret was not more poignant than the sorrow of the North. Then, at last, burst forth in its fullness the acknowledgment and appreciation of his fellow-countrymen. The loss the Nation had suffered was expressed in many ways, but never with clearer reference to the influence that Lincoln would have wielded for good than in the lines:

Had Lincoln lived,
How would his hand, so gentle, yet so strong;
How would the gaping wounds of ancient wrong;
How would his merry jest, the way he smiled;
Our sundered hearts to union have beguiled;
How would the South from his just rule have learned;
And how the North, with his sagacious art,
Have learned the pow'r of his great trusting heart;
What follies had been spared us, and what stain,
What seeds of bitterness that still remain;
Had Lincoln lived!

But Lincoln does live; he has not ceased to live. And his life was never a more active factor in the cause of democracy than it is on this, his natal day. The Lincoln example is steady, ennobling, inspiring not only to his own countrymen but to all those, throughout all the world, who have learned from him the everlasting truth that Right Makes Might.

The President and the Professor

The world is very distinctly out of joint. Still of all the many competitors for the distinction of setting it right, the most supremely humorous, surely, is the Herr

Professor who, turning as it were from the sublime to the ridiculous, demands in one breath the impeachment of the President, and in the next accuses him of plagiarism. Nero, it will be remembered, pace the apostles of the whitewash can, fiddled whilst Rome was burning. President Wilson, the worthy professor not obscurely hints, has embroidered treason with plagiarism. For the first offense, the professor, with all the wrathful ire of the Duchess, in "Alice in Wonderland," would apparently be satisfied with impeachment, as a prelude to something worse. In regard to the second, he is content to cast aside the cothurnus of tragedy for the sock of comedy; and, in the character of Sir Fretil Plagiare, darkly insinuates that, like a certain manager of Drury Lane Theater, Mr. Wilson is no person to intrust with an original manuscript.

The demand for impeachment has not apparently created much alarm in the White House. Mr. Wilson, it is understood, as the Bishop Rum-ti-foo told the dancing man in the Borough Road, is one of those who "approves a joke as much as you." These things, however, are the business of the United States alone. It is different, however, in the matter of the plagiarism. Your plagiarist is of no country. He belongs, in short, to the Republic of Letters, most of the citizens of which have been accused of his crime, and the majority convicted of it. That presumably is why Milton wrote, "For such kind of borrowing as this, if it be not bettered by the borrowed, among good authors is accounted Plagiare." Which was, perhaps, wise of Milton, seeing that, armed with a dictionary of quotations, the professor might easily destroy his reputation in half an hour. The author of "Paradise Lost," to tell the truth, stole almost with as great a hardihood as Shakespeare, and was, in turn, stolen from right and left. He made rather a corner, it is said, in the Greeks and Romans, an action which, it is to be feared, might, in the eyes of the professor, only be accounted unto him for more than common deceitfulness. He stole from Socrates and from Horace, from Virgil and from Pythagoras. He put the poet Martial under contribution as he did the historian Tacitus. He borrowed the music of Apollo's lute from Shakespeare, and "the opening eyelids of the morn" from Middleton. He even went as far afield as Erasmus' "Praise of Folly." Milton, in short, stole, if you like to use the word, from all and sundry. Indeed, you might say of him what "Christopher North" said of Macaulay, "The Young Poets steal from all and sundry, and deny their thefts; he robs in the face of day. Whom? Homer."

Was Milton a plagiarist, because of this? Most certainly not. Not, that is to say, unless every writer is a plagiarist. The human mind is a perfect mosaic of impressions, and it strikes its own coin from these molds all unconscious of imitation. Take a dictionary of Greek or Latin quotations, and you will probably find a dozen well known proverbs on any page of it. "All that glitters is not gold" was "Non omne quod nitet aurum est," long before it had an English dress. "Kai kerameus keramei kotei kai tektoni tektoni," said Hesiod, where today we say, "Two of a trade never agree." Does anybody really suppose that Disraeli was foolish enough deliberately to insert a passage from Thiers' eulogy of St. Cyr in his own panegyric on the Duke of Wellington? What really happened he told Monckton Milnes quite frankly. But the fact is that the professor is already too late to be convincing. There was another Richmond in the field before him, in the shape of the redoubtable Frederic Harrison. According to Mr. Harrison it was no less a person than the Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro II, who, some fifty-three years ago, thought of all the things Mr. Wilson mentioned in his Senate speech, and put not a few of them in writing. Therefore we are driven to the sorrowful reflection that the Quaker gentleman from London, who, on leaving Boston, intrusted the professor with his manuscript, must himself have been slyly borrowing from the Emperor of the Brazils, or was it, as Mr. Puff said, in a similar predicament, that two people happened to hit on the same thought?

As a matter of fact it is awe-inspiring to learn that there is a sort of moral copyright in the idea that no stable peace can be built upon crushing terms exacted by the victor of a war. The remark had been made several hundred times, in the columns of this paper, before ever the President spoke or the Quaker gentleman arrived in America from London, and it is beyond question that the writers, in every case, were totally unacquainted with the pronunciation of His Imperial Majesty of Brazil. The great difficulty, when you come to think of it, is to avoid plagiarism. There is always before one the hideous example of the famous Maire, Bailly, of Paris. Bailly, at the foot of the guillotine, was accused by one of the guard of cowardice, because he trembled. If I did, it is because I am cold, dryly remarked the Maire. But this was not at all satisfying to Mr. Abraham Hayward, who pointed out that even on the scaffold this Bailly was guilty of plagiarism, for had not a certain William Shakespeare put these very words into the mouth of one of his characters?

Agricultural Reform in France

The great agricultural reforms recently initiated in France, by the new Minister of Agriculture, M. Clémentel, are likely to be attended by far-reaching effects. The problem in France, almost from the first, has been one of labor. Thus, discussing M. Clémentel's proposals in a recent issue of the *Paris Matin*, M. Edmond Théry, the great French economist, shows the difficulties which the wives of the French farmers and small holders have experienced, during the last two years, in cultivating their land; how, in spite of every effort, many of the requirements of good farming have had to be forgone, and how, as a consequence, crops have been largely reduced. The bill which M. Clémentel succeeded in getting passed in the Chamber, some weeks ago, aims to meet these difficulties by establishing a system whereby abandoned and uncultivated lands will be put in cultivation by the extensive use of motor agricultural machinery.

The position is, quite evidently, a serious one. Agriculture is in France, as it is, really, in most countries,

the preponderant industry, and in the prosperity of the land industry is bound up the prosperity of every other industry. Present conditions, moreover, have greatly enhanced the importance of agriculture, until its due maintenance has become a first consideration with the Government. The difficulty, as has been indicated, is mainly one of labor. With the great mass of the adult masculine population of military age in the army, and vast numbers of men and women making munitions, or otherwise engaged directly on Government work, agriculture has suffered serious depletions in the matter of labor. It has been found impossible to keep in cultivation all the land tilled before the war, and yet the call to agricultural France, today, is to bring more and more land under the plow.

In these circumstances, M. Clémentel's energetic measure is particularly welcome. He takes the question up with a strong hand. There must be an end of State neglect of the matter. Anyone willing and able to cultivate land must be helped to do so. If there is a shortage of hands, then machinery must be devised and supplied to take their place. And so the minister proposes to mobilize labor; to supply all the machinery and implements, as well as all the seed and other material required "to enable an intense cultivation of the land to be engaged in." If these measures are carried out with the same energy with which they have been set in motion, they ought to go a long way toward solving the agricultural problem in France.

The Poets on Lincoln

THAT in another environment, and in other circumstances than those which largely circumscribed his opportunities and shaped his career in youth, Abraham Lincoln might have been a poet rather than a statesman, has long been the conviction of students of his character, his writings, and his speeches. It is, indeed, a matter of knowledge that, before going to Congress, he wrote some good verses. Only two specimens have been preserved, and these are interesting now as indicating the early bent of his mentality. Both are written in the pensive and melancholy vein common to many beginners and peculiarly characteristic of Lincoln. Alluding to the verses beginning:

My childhood's home I see again,
And sadden with the view;
And still, as memory crowds my brain,
There's pleasure in it too—

he wrote to his friend William Johnston, with whom he conducted a literary correspondence in the middle forties:

That part of the country (the district in Indiana, now Spencer County, to which the Lincoln family moved from Kentucky), is, within itself, as poetical as any spot of the earth; but still, seeing it and its objects and inhabitants aroused feelings in me which were certainly poetry; though whether my expression of those feelings is poetry is quite another question.

In this letter he inclosed a copy of some verses which later called for explanation:

I have not your letter now before me; but from memory, I think you ask me who is the author of the piece I sent you, and that you do so as to indicate a slight suspicion that I myself am the author. Beyond all question, I am not the author. I would give all I am worth and go in debt to be able to write so fine a piece as I think that is. I met it in a straggling form in a newspaper last summer, and I remember to have seen it once before, about fifteen years ago, and this is all I know about it.

The poem in question was that above all others prized by Lincoln throughout his career, "Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?" by William Knox, a contemporary of Sir Walter Scott. This may be said to have been the one poem which Lincoln felt was written for him; the poems that have been written about him are many, and some are very fine. A bare list of the authors would perhaps fill this column. Of their tributes, two, naturally, stand out in bold relief, one the generous apology of Tom Taylor, of *Punch*, the other Walt Whitman's masterpiece. No lines ever penned made more ample amends for a wrong done in thoughtless, perhaps reckless, cleverness than Taylor's:

Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer,
To lame my pencil and confute my pen—
To make me own this kind of princes peer.
This rail-splitter a true born king of men!
How humble, yet how hopeful he could be;
How in good fortune and in ill the same;
Nor bitter in success, nor boastful he,
Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame!

Perhaps of all the poems written about Lincoln, none has entered more deeply or more permanently into the affections of the people of his country than Whitman's familiar lines already referred to:

O Captain, my Captain, our fearful trip is done;
The ship has weathered every wreck, the prize we sought is won;
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow ever the steady keel, the vessel firm
and daring;
But O heart! heart! heart!

Julia Ward Howe, author of the inspiring "Battle Hymn of the Republic" stood on the platform in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the occasion of Lincoln's birthday celebration, eight years ago today, and read her poem on "Lincoln," containing the striking quatrain:

And thrilling, through unmeasured days,
A song of gratitude and praise,
Try that all the earth shall heed,
To God, who gave him for our need!

Richard Henry Stoddard treated him as the laboring man:

Who swung the ax, who tilled the lands,
Who shrunk from nothing new,
But did as poor men do.

No hero, this, of Roman mold—
Nor like our stately sires of old,
Perhaps he was not great—
But he preserved the State!

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps wrote:

The angels of your thoughts are climbing stil,
The shining ladder of his fame,
And not reached the top, nor ever will,
While this low life pronounces his high name!

Charlotte Becker drew a portrait of Lincoln to which the best of the sculptors who have essayed to chisel or

mold his homely form might well have looked for direction. She was not so widely known as some others who undertook to present the lineaments of the man, but holding faithfully to her subject, she wrote:

Gaunt, rough-hewn face, that bore the furrowed signs
Of days of conflict, nights of agony,
And still could soften to the gentler lines
Of one whose tenderness and truth went free
Beyond the pale of any small confines
To understand and help humanity.

Wise, steadfast mind, that grasped a people's need,
Counting nor pain, nor sacrifice too great
To keep the noble purpose of his creed
Strong against all buffeting of fate,
Though no least solace sprang of work or deed
For him, since triumph came at last—too late!

Notes and Comments

THE British bar has refused to consider Mr. Holford Knight's proposal for the admission of women to the legal profession, but there are extenuating if not wholly justifiable reasons for the decision. Thirteen hundred of the younger members of the bar have joined the King's forces, and it is natural that the Bar Council should feel that they would be doing an injustice to absent members in legislating on such an important point in their absence. Neither the women nor the bar itself will regard the decision as anything but temporary. Silent witnesses to the inevitability of the women's cause were the two women reporters at the council meeting in the Inner Temple Hall.

WHILE the United States Government, through one of its numerous agencies, is urging the newspapers of the country to refrain from publishing the sailing times that might give information as to the movements of shipping, the Post Office Department, apparently all oblivious to the general situation, is out with the regulation week-end list of foreign mail dispatches, in which the sailing times of principal ships are detailed in black-face type.

THIS is only another way of saying that warlike preparations are far from the habitual or customary in the United States. The relations of the country are so uniformly good with respect to oversea Powers that some of the Government departments apparently cannot believe that there is anything serious in the present situation. They are on a par with many newspapers, with whom the notion of universal publicity is so unbridled that an enemy of the country, wishing to post himself as to the Government's most "secret" preparations, would need to do little else than to read the news columns.

IT is an old and true saying that it often requires a great occasion to bring out the qualities of a great man. Jacob Pogoda, of Toledo, stood on one of the principal street corners of that city, in the chilly winter air a few nights ago, while six street cars passed him, ignoring his signals. When the seventh came along and would have passed him like the rest, he ran after it, caught up with it, reached for the trolley rope, pulled it, and stopped the conveyance. He was arrested later and placed under bonds. But he got his ride, and called attention to the way would-be passengers are sometimes slighted.

SENATOR PITTMAN, of Nevada, chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Territories, has asked that Congress appropriate \$25,000 to cover the expense of a special committee to make a "survey" of Alaska's industries, government and railroads. Senator Pittman spent several years in Alaska, where he perhaps gained more first-hand knowledge of the country than is possessed by his colleagues in either branch of Congress. He might furnish this information gratis, and do away with the necessity of what Senator McCumber calls a Congressional "junket."

THE war has made a difference with one old-time custom in Scotland, in that it has practically done away with the famous armed bodyguard of the Duke of Atholl, which he maintained at his seat, Blair Atholl. The men of this bodyguard, the maintenance of which was technically a breach of the British Constitution, are now practically all at the front. Some 250 in number, they vied with the Potsdam giants in point of size, and, armed with the newest pattern rifles, for which they long ago exchanged their Lochaber axes and claymores, and regularly drilled and reviewed by the Duke, they formed a valuable body of fighting men. Queen Victoria, on the occasion of a visit to Blair Atholl, "condoned the offense" of the Duke in maintaining his bodyguard by presenting a set of colors to the little army.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as everybody knows, was long and lanky: Stephen A. Douglas was short and chubby. Their presence together at a county seat on one occasion gave the other lawyers, in an idle hour, an opportunity to chaff them indirectly. Thus, the conversation was turned to the question of harmonious physical proportions. Some, having Douglas in view, contended for short legs; others, meaning to draw Lincoln out, contended for long legs. Neither of the intended "butts" took part in the discussion, until one of the jokers turned to Lincoln and said, "Now, Abe, what is your opinion of the proper length of a man's legs?" "My opinion," drawled the lanky lawyer, "is that, to be just about right, a man's legs should be long enough to reach the ground." There are, of course, many versions of this story, but this is the way one of Lincoln's law partners, Leonard Swett, used to tell it.

THE story is going the rounds in England of two veteran schoolmasters who, some time ago, were discussing the war and its effects on their pupils. One observed that he noticed a "bracing up in many directions." "It is a most remarkable thing," said the other, "we have had no flat singing since the war began. The youngsters, on rare occasions, sing a little sharp, but flat singing has quite disappeared." Those who have had any experience of this "rarer evil" of "sharp singing," will not be inclined to hail the change with acclamation.